52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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VOL. VIII. NO. 280 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports

Date About.	Steamers	Tons.
20th ,, ..	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,430
27th ,, ..	Dongola ..	8,056
29th ,, ..	Merkara†	8,235
4th Dec. ..	Narkunda	16,118
11th ,, ..	Malwa	10,883
18th	Kalyan ..	8,987
25th	Mantua ..	10,885
1921		
1st Jan. ..	China ..	7,932
8th	Caledonia ..	7,572

‡B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About.	Steamers.	
3rd Dec. ..	Morea ..	Calls at Colombo. Fremantle. Adelaide. Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
18th Nov. ..	Parnea ..	Gulf Ports and Karachi
19th	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
22nd	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
26th	Karagola ..	E. & S. Africa via Porebunder

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	4th Nov.	2nd Nov.
Jinsho Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	30th Nov.
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5354	15th Dec.	22nd Dec.

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Iichi	9th Nov.	21st Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	6th Nov.	24th Nov.
Kosado Maru	T. Watanabe	26th Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each
,, CASHMERE ,, Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
[illegible] GAMAN STREET, FORT, BOM 1AY.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.

Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fa[illegible] for families.
No berth wil[illegible] served without a payment of a deposit o[illegible].
The Steamer is prov[illegible] wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fo[illegible]t, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: [illegible]LANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at[illegible] its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,358	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hissar	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Jullundur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchang Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	[illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of fLife Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

JUPITER [illegible] COMPANY LIMITED

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.

MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.
Investment Securities bought and sold.
SAVINGS BANK .. .. 5% P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS .. .. 3% P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS .. .. 6½ % P. A.
The cautious but [illegible] policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

FIRST [illegible] INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE [illegible] LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
[illegible] A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
Our TRUNKS and LEATHER SUIT, CABIN, ATTACHE, BRIEF DESPATCH [illegible] and CIGAR Cases, Hold-Alls, Belts, &c. are the craze of the day for their [illegible] and workmanship.
We alone supply Ladies' and Children's Shoe-Lasts
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Gedam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patka, BOMBAY.

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
TO BE LET
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.,
ROOMS, Nos. 1—2.

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Intending purchasers should apply at once to the undersigned immediately for rates.
Immediate supply can be arranged under public supply.
BALFOUR & Co.,
MINERAL DEPARTMENT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address
"DILATE"

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALE.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar
Post No. 8, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Cycle to be proud of.

...the cyclist who demands a ...achine of the highest quality. ...e possession of a genuine B.S.A. ...icycle is a continual source of ...ide. For excellence of design, ...aterial and workmanship, B.S.A. ...icycles are famous the world ...ver, even the smallest detail ...ears the stamp of B.S.A. care and ...horoughness. Insist on seeing the Three Guns trade mark on the bicycle you select. It is a guarantee of long reliable service.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

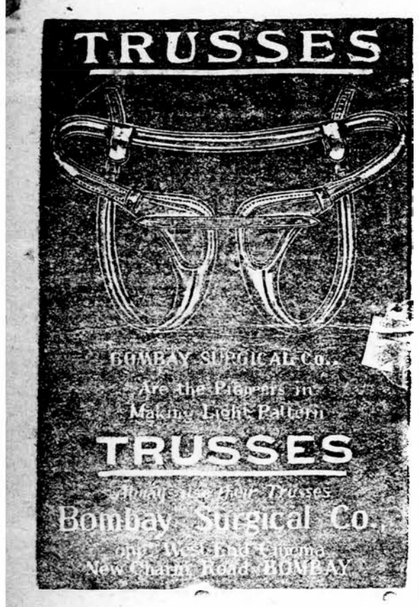
for Oryx-Automobiles 12/35 and 8/24 PS. for the British-Indian residents in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
Conclusions with fixed account.
ORYX MOTORENWERKE, Berlin, Reinickendorf Ost.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optens Stoves Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cook, (ritetion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.

D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 4/- from M. M. Martin, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.



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DR. I. P. ENAD

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Scs. and M.Bcs.), in the art of Soap-making, Industrial institutions, given free advice. Consult him at
MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road.
Bombay No. 7.

Every satisfaction
Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA
COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st November 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.804 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.3 degrs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6 "
Dew Point	73.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.775 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 "
Minimum do. do.	16.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	110 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides a Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. depth of water is at Prince's Dock all.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	22	m 9 24	25 10	22	m 1 35	20 0
Tue.	23	m 8 41	26 2		m 2 10	17 8
Wed.	24	m 9 32	27 5	23	m 2 31	19 0
Thu	25	m 11 31	28 1	24	3 55	16 0
Fri.	26	m 0 1	28 7	25	5 31	18 13
Sat.	27	m 11 58	29 1	26	m 5 21a	15 0
Sun.	28	m 0 26	29 7	27	m 5 00	18 0

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd Nov. 1920 was 30·012 incher. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·13 inch. for every 5 deg. according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inc For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch. for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Manday, the 22nd November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and at Ambala and Hissar. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Karachi but below it at Jacobabad; night temperature is also above normal at Jaipur, Mount Abu, and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and in defect at Ahmedabad and Neemuch. Day temperature is above normal except at Veraval; night temperature is above the average except at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao and in slight excess at Bombay and Karwar. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is above the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in east Hyderabad and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except at Belgaum and Hyderabad. Both day and night temperatures are above the average over the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in southeast Madras and local rain in Malabar. Negapatam reports a heavy fall of 4·25" and Colombo has had 1·41." Weather remains disturbed in the southwest of the Bay.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in south Madras and local in Malabar. A few falls may occur in Mysore and in the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st November 1920.

Weather remains disturbed to the southeast of Ceylon. Rain has fallen on the south Madras coast from Mangalore to Negapatam.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are :—Pamban three inches.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 22nd NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours:	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	88.0	68.1	27	..	0.09	—5.01
Muskat	86.6	78.0	59	0.16	0.16	—0.04
Dea	..	..	..	..	..	..
PERSIAN—						
Mekran	70	48.0	57	..	0.00	—0.81
Seistpiadi	71	50.8	54	..	0.00	—0.6
Lahore	98.7	74.6	34	..	0.09	—0.05
Hissar	84	74	0	20	0.08	003
Ambala	0	148	3	51	0.09	—0.29
Delhi	77.	45	..	49	0.0	—0.14
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	87	0	38.2	37	0	—0.10
Allahabad	85	49	5	53	0	—0.0
Jhansi	86	0	4	48	0	—0 12
Cawnpore	84	55	5	72	0	—0 35
Allahabad	86.	58	2	46	0	—0 19
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	73.	7	50	4	26	0 0
Karachi	8	8	6	1	39	—0 0a
Ajmer	85	2	1	7	59	—0 11
Jaipur	80.	5	0	1	81	—0.2
Kotah	12	6	0	4	43	—0 06
Mount Abu	76	5	4	4	..	0 0 —0.15
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA.						
West—						
Bhuj	91.	0	58.	1	67	—0.09
Dwarka	80.	8	..	..	67	0 —0.01
Veraval	81.	0	72.	8	86	0 —0.19
Rajkot	86	2	59.	3	58	0 —0 10
Bhavnagar Pass	85.	0	66.	8	56	0 —0 15
Surat	90.	2	70.	1	51	0 —0 12
Ahmedabad	90.	0	66.	8	35	0 —0.10
Deesa	86	0	62.	7	49	0 —0.0.
Neemuch	86.	0	59.	5	35	0 —0.0
Indore	87.	1	58.	1	52	0 —0 27
DECCAN PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	81	0	70	7	69	—1 59
Saugor	90.	0	69.	8	43	0 —0.00
Hoshangabad	86	4	66.	6	57	0 —0.44
Khandwa	91.	0	67.	1	41	0 —0 22
Akola	93.	2	69.	2	32	0 —0 22
Amraoti	91.	0	66	5	38	0 —0 44
Nagpur	86.	6	70.	1	55	0 —0 8
Chanda	88	3	70	2	57	0 —0 5r
Chhindwara	84.	0	61	1	50	0 —0 31
Bombay	86	9	75	0	61	—0.48
Ratnagiri	90.	3	73.	9	46	0 —0 61
Mormugao	86	3	72.	7	67	0 —0.2r
Karwar	89.	1	74.	0	66	0 —1 0.
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.	8	52.	4	42	—0.48
Ahmednagar	89.	0	69.	1	10	0 —0 53
Poona	87.	0	59.	1	36	0 —0.16
Sholapur	90	5	8.	0	45	—.79
Bijapur	87	5	70.	8	4	0.68 —0 84
Belgaum	86.	0	68.	7	68	0 —1 48
Ahmednabad	86.	0	68.	0	62	0.07 —0 5
Hyderabad (Deccan)	88	0	65.	0	33	0 —0.58
Bijapur	88.	8	69.	7	36	0 —0.80
MADRAS & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	83.	7	69.	2	69	0 —0.80
Calicut	87.	0	76.	7	87	0 4.52 +1 91
Cochin	84.	0	76.	2	73	0.08 3.84 —0.18
Colombo	85	5	0	0	89	1.11 2.80 + 0 26
Colombo	8.	9	73.	1	90	1.41 2.89 +0.01
MADRAS DECCAN (MALABAR) & KANARA—						
Kodr—						
Mangalore	86.	1	71.	0	67	0 0 —4 57
Mangalpatam	89.	0	74.	0	61	0 0.24 —1 45
Bellary	94.	8	72.	2	38	0 1.61 —0 71
Gadagsha	92	0	71.	7	26	0.61 17.92 +7 00
Madras	94.	6	6	2	53	0 2.35 +0 02
Bangalore	84	5	71.	1	74	0.16 4 88 +1 99
Coimbatore	91	0	71	6	47	0.16 9 60 +5 53
Trichinopoly	98	0	71.	8	23	4 25 16 53 +4 67
Negapatam						

Dr J. Collis Brownes Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/2 and 2/-

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
8-30 Twice Nightly 9-45
VARIETY SEASON
The most sensational (and spectacular Act ever brought to India
The Brackens
In an amazing series of Acrobatic Feats and Wire Walking.
"PATHE GAZETTE"
"PATHE CARTOONS"
"PATHE PICTORIAL"
and
Harold Lloyd
in
A Sparkling Comedy Cocktail
"High & Dizzy"
Popular Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A DRAMA OF YOUTH WHO BEAT FATE
EDGAR LEWIS PRODUCTION
"SHERRY"
A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN HOMES
IT SATISFIES THE THIRST FOR SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN PHOTO PLAY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE EMPRESS
COMMENCING NEXT WEEK
27th November.
A PATHE SERIAL
"THE THIRD EYE"
A serial of baffling mystery, intrigue and Romance, in fifteen episodes.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
EMMY
Wehlen
IN
"LIFTING SHADOWS"
Tinged with Timeliness this Dramatic Thunderbolt will Entertain and Please.
"PATHE GAZETTE"

THE EMPIRE
COMMENCING NEXT WEEK
27th November,
The wonder Picture of the Age.
"BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY"
By the producer of
TARZAN OF THE APES.
This is a story of beast battling beast and man battling man where the only law is that of Claw and fang of knife and gun.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
12 Splendid H. P. & H. T. Roses, 2-years Old established plants for immediate flowering. every one different and correctly labelled, suitable for Exhibition, Garden Decoration and cutting, Rs. 18; 24; ditto; Rs, 35; 36 ditto; Rs. 50. Wire or write at once
GREAT BENGAL NURSERY
MERIJAM

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.
JUST IMAGINE
A Big Personality like Jack Dempsey! A continued story of Rushing, Rousing adventure and flash and snap action, Plus Red-Blooded Thrills.
ALL IN
"Dare Devil Jack"
The Million Dollar Pathe Serial, featuring the Best known man in the world, who will surprise you by his daredevil Feats.
Will Thrill yon with his sensational Surprise, Men will admire Dempsey! Women will praise Dempsey! Children will hero-worship Dempsey.
THIS WEEK THIRD AND FOURTH EPISODES
TWO PATHE GAZETTES—LATEST
AND
ALL DRESSED UP—A POLLARD COMIC
Time:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m. daily, Bank Holidays and Sundays Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs K. D. AND BROTHERS. present
GERALDINE FARRAR
in
"THE STRONGER VOW"
THE GREATEST APACHE DRAMA.
(6 Reels—6000 feet.)
6000 feet—a GOLDWIN Masterpiece.
With not one tame or uninteresting moment in this latest GERALDINE FARRAR release, the world-renowned Star is given opportunities to portray all the emotions that can engulfy a beautiful girl in a whirepool of Tragedy, Intrigue and Love. Pretty lovely and sweet is the Diva when as Dolores de Cordeva, she meets her future lover at a Carnival—vindictive and cruel when she swears to kill the man who murdered her brother!
"THE STRONGER VOW"
Geraldine Farrar's big moment comes when she is brought face to face with the truth that the man she has, sworn to kill is the man she has just married!
A 2—Reel Christy Comedy,
"ROWDY ANN"
and the Topical Budget in the Programme
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)
COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY!
An interesting Dramatic Story played amidst Charming Surrounding!
"THE USERER"
Starrring
RENE CRESTE
of the "Judex" Fame.
An intensely Dramatic Picture, Showing how a heartless money-lender planned a domestic Tragedy to get his revenge.
Next Saturday—at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
SECOND WEEK!
Messrs K. D. and BROTHERS note with special pride the great popularity their Million-Dollas Serial;
"The Screaming Shadow"
has achieved amongst the Cinema-going Public of Bombay. Large audiences vociferously cheer the dare-devil and astounding feats and hair-raising adventures of that incomparable Stars
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
For the theme of this mighty, magnificent Serial the authors have taken the basic principles of the recent scientific discovery of a prominent physician who claims to be able to inculcate ETERNAL YOUTH by grafting on to the aged that part of a monkey's contitution known as monkey glands.
"The Screaming Shadow"
(Second Week—Episodes 4-5 and 6—6,000 feet).
A Comedy and the Topical Budget in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Every day at 6-30 & 10. p.m.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
A Drama of Romance, Pathos and humour.
"THE LOVE CALL"
Adapted from the story by Marjory Cook. In "The Love Ball" is told the story of a whole souled but illiterate. girl of the western country, who sacrificed her opportunity to become an educated "Lady" to make happy the man who loved her.
ALSO A FINE COMIC
"THE GAS ATTACK"
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

To-Night
THE FIRST INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph detective Super Serial
THE INVISIBLE HAND
featuring the popular screen idol
ANTONIO MORENO
This is a serial full of rich adventure with a wholesome thread of Romance running through out. Underground tunnels, secret vanites under the bay, disappearing walls, submarine dips and airo plain flights, These are a few of the thousand thrills that sprinkle the action of Puvisible Hand.
DO NOT MISS TO SEE IT AT
Cinema Majestic
(Girgaum)
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
FILLIS' Great Circus.
Location: Queen's Road at Charni Road Overhead Bridge.
DON'T MISS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
POSITIVELY OUR FAREWELL VISIT.
"COL. FILLIS"
Will introduce the best of his performing Horses,
THE GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE
Will give their last Exhibition of the
GREATEST ARIEL ACT EVER WITNESSED
All the Artists in their Premier specialities
NEW JOCKEY ACTS! NEW CLOWN STUNTS! NEW ANIMAL ACTS! NEW HORSE ACTS.
All the gems of the Circus Repertoire will be given.
REMEMBER!
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS.
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An EFFICIENT TUTOR of Mathematics experienced in teaching the present Matriculation Course. Apply to Box No. 1437, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6466

WANTED—Very smart and efficient TYPISTS, GODOWN CLERKS and one CLERK, knowing Iron and Steel Jetha Work. Apply Box No. 1412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6350

WANTED—A good SECONDCLASS ENGINEER, who worked on Rusbons Oil Engine. Pay according qualifications. Apply with testimonials THE BHIMANI OIL MILLS, Co., Surti Mohala, Bombay 8. 6467

WANTED,—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, able to supervise working of Rice mill motor tractors and marine oil engines in Burma. Previous experience essential. Apply stating qualifications and pay to Box No. 1390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6255

WANTED competent CLERKS for a new first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6409

WANTED—A SALESMAN, having at least ten years experience in Pieces Goods, Cutlery and Stationery business. Apply CHAMPAKLAL and CO., A. 3, Bharucha Building, Princess Stret. 6436

WANTED—Competent DAY BOOK CLERKS for a first class Hotal in Bombay Only those having previous experience should apply with copes of testimonials to Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6425

WANTED A well experienced and competent MANAGER for a large Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Parel, Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 1434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6463

WANTED—Two competent PANTRY CLERKS for a first class hotel in Bombay, only those having previous experience should apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6328

WANTED—A competent LEDGER-KEEPER, knowledge of Typewriting essential, for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6327

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced HEAD CLERK for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. Must be capable of intelligent and hard work. Appl with testimonials stating salary, age, etc., to Box No. 1433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 6462

WANTED—Well educated, influential and capable MEN for spare time employment, at all large cities of India. Terms very attractive. Work (business educational) one or two hours per day. Apply sharp to the INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, Rajkot. 6370

A HEAD CLERK, capable, experienced in office routine, general correspondence and advertising work. An experienced STOREKEEPER, familiar with engineering and automobile trade. Must be thorough, energetic and possessing initiative. Apply with testimonials stating age, previous experience, and minimum salary expected to G. M. ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 6268

WANTED A LECTURER in Logic for Nalander College, Bihar, Sharif (Patna) on Rs. 100—10—150 on probation for two months. Preference will be given to an M.A. with Logic as one of the subjects and giving a guarantee of at least one year's service. No law students need apply. Apply to the SECRETARY with testimonials by the 30th November. Candidates should be ready to join latest by the 15th December, 1920. 6469

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPECTABLE Parsi husband and wife, very agreeable, together or singly, offer themselves on a fair remuneration, as guardian or companion, in a wealthy or chief's family. Good references. Apply Box No. 1361, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6428

FIRST CLASS BUSINESSMAN SEEKS EMPLOYMENT in spare hours. Vast Commercial knowledge and Typewriting. Remuneration by arrangement. An opportunit for small houses and Mail ordermen. Apply Box No. 1426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6411

FOR SALE.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstration by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

SUDESHI PATTUSS of different shades from Rs. 16 to 20 Tweeds Rs. 19 25 per suit peace, Leies Rs. 18 to 25 Numdas (Embroidered) Rs. 10 to 15 each. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Shrinagar, Kashmere. 6195

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY —Complete Cotton Pressing Plant including D. Stewart's Finisher and Half-press, 20 x 6' x 130 lbs. Boiler, 13" x 23" x 24". Compound side by side engine, electric motors, generators, cables and fittings, fire and hand pumps, 1" Hydraulic tubes, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 6378

FOR SALE—GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY, all machinery practially new and good working order, 36 D. R. Gins and Nasmith Wilson Press. For further particulars apply Mr. MEHBUBKHAN ENGI- [illegible] the Three Guns trade mark on the bicycle you select. It is a guara- 6465

FOR SALE—One complete RICE MILL, working with Steam Power and equipped with full repairing work shop appliances on Jodhpore Bikanir Railway near the station in the Provinces of Sind, offers for whole and some parts only invited. Full particulars from the undersigned. G. T. JAVERI & BROTHERS, machinery Suppliers, Javari Lane, Hyderabad Sind. 6144

WANTED.

WANTED—A new or second hand SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 16 feet centres Apply to the MANAGER, BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, BHATINA. 6442

WANTED—A LOAN from 10 to 20 thousands on suitable terms, for a well going business. Apply to Box No. 1435, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6464

WANTED.—METAL STAMPING PRESSES Secondhands or new Apply Box No 1410. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6951

WANTED—Rs. 5,000 on Demand Pro Not at 9 per cent interest per annum, repayable by quarterly instalments of Rs. 500 or by larger instalments as convenient. Write to Box No. 1428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6434

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, of Amritsar, the License-holders for the supply of electrical energy to the city and civil lines of Amritsar, are open to negotiate and receive offers of terms on which to transfer the undertaking as it stands, to some undertaking or a Company for its operation and further extension. Offers to be received by 1st January, 1921.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the Chief Electrical Engineer.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar.
17th November, 1920. 6418

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of the additional Capital of the Company are now ready, and will be issued to the Shareholders in exchange for the receipts, on application being made to the Company's Registered Office.

ALLEN BROS. & CO. (India)) LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1920. 6333

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election to the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau constituency and that their names will appear in the voting papers for the said constituency in the following order. The election will take place at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Old Telephone Buildings, 19, Bank Street, on Thursday, the 25th instant, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
1. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
2. Mr. Mowji Govindji Sheth.
3. Honourable Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
1. Honourable Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta.
2. Mr Motilal Kanji.

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary and Returning Officer,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January, 1921.

R. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar.
Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 21st Nov. 1920. 6129

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	20th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 6126

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

PROPOSED NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER, CALCUTTA.

ARCHITECTS are invited to submit designs in competition for the proposed Council Chamber to be built in Calcutta for the Legislative Council of Bengal.

Premiums of £500, £250 and £100 will be awarded to the authors of the designs placed first, second and third respectively by the Assessor, Mr. Henry A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A., Consulting Architect to the Government of Bengal. It is the intention of the Government of Bengal to employ the author of the design placed first as Architect for the work in accordance with the schedule of charges sanctioned by the Royal Institute of British Architects. Conditions of this competition can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Public Works Department India Office Whitehall, London, on payment of a deposit of 2 guineas, or to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on payment of a deposit of Rs. 25 [illegible] Rs. 25 [illegible]

the said instructions within a month after the receipt of the replies to competitors' questions.

C. P. WALSH,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Public Works Department.
Writers' Buildings.
Calcutta, India,
The 1st December, 1920. 6072

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of general public that the Goraksha Mondal, Ltd. (a company which has been incorporated with a capital of one crore of rupees) has been duly registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913-14.

BHAGAT BROS., LTD.
Managing Agents.
Goraksha Mondal, Ltd.
6452 3, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT PIGGERY.

OPENS AT AMBALLA ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 1920.

Pork Sausages at -/14/- per lb.
Fresh Pork at -/12/- per lb.
Hams, Bacon, etc. from 15th December, 1920.
Apply for price list to the MANAGER, Government Dairy Farm, Amballa. 6456

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bara Wafat), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th November, 1920. 6323

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 79 of Joint Stock Companies Act (II of Samvat 1975) of the Baroda State, the STATUTORY MEETING of the Gaekwar Industrials Limited will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Vasant Villa, Race Course Road, Baroda, on SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

Dated this 15th day of November, 1920.

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS GOKALDAS,
Secretary.
Vasant Villa,
Race Course Road, Baroda,
15-11-1920.
6454

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LTD.

MOTOR ACCESSORY DEPARTMENT.
OPPOSITE EMPIRE CINENA, MURZBAN ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic add. "PHOENIX" Bombay. Tel. No. 1132

WE are ready to fulfil the wants of Motor Car Owners. If you once visit ou Show-Room, you will naturally be pleased to buy something for your Motor Car. We have just opened a big consignment of GERMAN GOODS and it will, no doubt, please you.

We also book orders for any make of New Motor Cars.

Up-country orders are promptly executed. Our terms for up-country customers are as follows:—

Half the amount with orders and the balance by V. P. P. against Railway Receipt. All goods sent at Customer's risk.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO SERVE OUR CUSTOMERS PROPERLY."

For the Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service Ltd.
P. N. REGE.
Manager,
6456 Motor Accessory Department.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Jinsho Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs, Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that HAJEE EBRAHIM FAZEL BATLIWALLA'S FIRM which was carrying on the business of empty bottles, etc., was bought along with the goodwill by Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ebrahim from the Receiver, N. H. Mooj, Esq., without responsibilities of past dealings and now, the same has been bought in partnership by the undersigned under same conditions from Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ebrahim. The name and style of the firm shall be Hajee Ebrahim Fazel and Co. and our customers are hereby requested to direct all their enquiries regarding everything in empty bottles and we hope to satisfy our customers in all respects.

MAHOMED HAJEE HUSEIN,
RAJABALLY P. EBRAHIM,
HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE EBRAHIM.
HAJI ABDULLA HAJI EBRAHIM.
6473

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that there are good many quarries in the vicinity of the villages of (1) Powai, (2) Paspoli, (3) Kopari, (4) Tungue, (5) Saki, (6) Tirandaj, (7) Vikhroli and (8) Kaniur, where- [illegible] Temp. [illegible] these quarries. Any persons desirous of digging stones from these quarries are requested to see the undersigned at their office at "Old Kurla" for necessary particulars. Khandkis, Dubber Uthale, Coping, Tap, etc., is ready also for sale and particulars regarding the same can be had at "Old Kurla Office."

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1920.

PROPRIETORS,
The Powai Estate.
6472

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client VADILAL PRANLAL JHA, of Vishnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, now residing in Bombay, has cancelled and revoked the Power of Attorney executed by him about a month ago in favour of RAMINDRAKUMAR VRIJLAL MEHTA alias RAMRAI VRIJLAL JHA. Our said client has this day served a notice to the same effect on the said Ramindrakumar Vrijlal Mehta.

Any person dealing with the said Ramindrakumar Vrijlal Mehta alias Ramrai Vrijlal Jha acting under the said Power of Attorney shall do so at his own risk.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Vadilal Pranlal Jha.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 6475

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SPLIT TICKET No. 3/2661 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. PALLONJI PESTONJI DARUWALLA has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
6463

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resulution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Compan held on MONDAY, the 15th November 1920, a dividend at the rate of Re. 140 per whole share and Rs. 35 per quarter share for the year ending 31st March, 1920. will be paid on and after Tuesday the 23rd November, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company Sleater Road, Grant Road, between the hours 1 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day on production of share certificate.

Per Pro Abdoollabhoy.
JOOMABHOY LALJEE & CO.,
N. DWARKADAS.
Agents,
Bombay, 15th November, 1920. 6365

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE FOLLOWING ALLOTMEN LETTERS and First Call Receipts the Gaekwar Industrial Limited have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within one month at the registered Office of the Company Vasant Villa, Race Course Road, Baroda. Otherwise Duplicates will be issued to the undermentioned owners.

20-11-1920.

TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU & CO.,

Name of shareholders.	Allotment Letter No.	No. of Share.
Devkaran Mulji	51	5
Purshotam Chaturbhuj	175	5
Surajmal Nayta	1790	10
Satendra Nath Bose	1963	50
Sitaram Krishna Padhye	2000	25
Khoja Jamal Ebrahim	2237	10
Gangadhar Gopal Vaidya	2621	3
Chimanlal Mamegchand Shah	3330	2
Dalsughram Prabhashanker Trivedi	3952	1
Thandiram Shivprasad	3009	1
	1st Call receipt	
Visihram Babaji Patel	3383	1
	1st Call receipt	

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

A LONG-STANDING AND VERY BIG CONCERN OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES FOR SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Sir MAHOMED YUSUF HAJI ESMAIL, KT. HAJI ALLYMAHOMED HAJI KASSAM, HAJI MAHOMED HAJI SULEMAN and ISMAIL HAJI DAWOOD, the executors and trustees of the Will of the late SULEMAN HASSAM SOUDAGAR, who was trading in partnership with Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman under the name style and firm of THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR-CAR CO., and AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS at New Queen's Road and with the knowledge and consent of the said Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman the surviving partner and for the purpose of administration and distribution of the estate of the deceased Suleman Hassam Soudagar amongst his minor children and heirs and making up of the partnership accounts, Offers are invited for the purchase of the above British India Motor Car Co., as a going concern with the Good will thereof and the stocks consisting of among others the following items:—

C. A. V. Dynamos, Head, side and Tail lamps, Horns, Tyre Pumps, Michelin and Lee Tyres and Tubes, Carburettors, Piston Rings and Sparking Plugs of all sizes and makes, Wonder-Worker Products, H. F. Vulcanising machines with their tools and materials, Dayton wire wheels and their spare parts, Dayton Desk and Ceiling Fans, Raybestos Brake-lining, Ball Bearings of all sizes, Ford and Overland No. 83 Spare-parts, etc., etc.,

The goods and stocks are open for inspection on the premises, during office hours. Please see the undersigned during office hours at the above address for further particulars or Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman on the premises for inspection of the goods.

The offers should be sent by the [illegible] November, instant. On acceptance of any offer, the purchaser shall have to pay forthwith 25 per cent. as deposit and the balance within a fortnight from the date of acceptance.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees of the Will of the Late Suleman Hassam Soudagar.

"High & Dizzy"

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOANA MARY D'MONTE, IGNATIUS D'MONTE, DANIEL D'MONTE, ANECLETE D'MONTE and THOMAS D'MONTE have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. The said Joana Mary D'Monte, Ignatius D'Monte, Daniel D'Monte, Aneclete D'Monte and Thomas D'Monte have represented to our client and his purchaser that Joseph D'Monte son of Manuel Alexis D'Monte, who was interested in the said property has not been heard of for 12 years, though, most diligent search and inquiries have been made for him and having regard to the circumstances under which he disappeared they believe him to be dead and they have requested our client to assume that the said Joseph D'Monte is dead.

Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph D'Monte or any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property through him to communicate with the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof otherwise our client and his purchaser will act on the repreesentation of the said Joana Mary D'Monte, Ignatious D'Monte, Daniel D'Monte, Aneclete D'Monte and Thomas D'Monte and assume that the said Joseph D'Monte is dead.

Notice is hereby also given that any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their offiee at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the cocoanut trees standing thereon situate at Juvem in Salsette in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in the District of Thana nad shown in the Town Planing Scheme No. 2 of Santaeruz Juvem as Old Plot No. 3 and believed to contain 4914 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under entry No. 101, New survey No. 24 and Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of A. H. Barney, on or towards the South by the property of late Mr. B. C. D'Monte on the towards the East by a public Road and on or towards the West by the foreshore.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the cocoanut trees standing thereon situate at Juvem in Salsette in the registration Sub-district of Bandra in the district of Thana and shown in the Town Planing Scheme No. 2 of Santacruz Juvem as old Plot No. 5 and believed to contain by admeasurement 2769 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under entry No. 103, New Survey No. 24 and pot No. 4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North and South by the properties of A. E. Barney on or towards the East by the said public Road and on or towards the West by the foreshore.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land with the cocoanut trees standing thereon situate at Juvem in Salsette in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, in the district of Thana and shown in the Town planing scheme No. 2 of Santacruz Juvem as Old Plot No. 7 and believed to contain 6625 sy. yds. or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Phatak, on or towards the South by the property of R. H. Barney, on or towards the East by the said public Road and on or towards the West by the foreshore.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1920.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6447

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEOGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great British and Ireland and of the British Deminions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai HIRABAI, daughter of Thakkar Jeraj Champsi and wife of Thakar Madhavdas Gokaldas Pasta, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased

GIRDHARLAL HIRALAL MEHTA, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honourable Court the sole surviving Executor named in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the fourth day of Noverber in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the at Bombay. (8d.) R. B. PATEL, AND [illegible] DRESSED UP—A POLLARD COMIC [illegible] the property of the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South partly by the said Bapty Road, and partly by the property of Mahomedalli Abdul Kadir and Hatimbhai Gulamhusein.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of November, 1920.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
6449

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.
6449

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BEJONJI KHARSHEDJI BANA have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, our client, free from all incumbrances of all and singular the pieces of land with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situated at Dadar Kumbhar Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said pieces of land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, lien, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, opposite the High Court of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Free Hold land or ground with the privies and shed standing thereon situate at Dadar Kumbhar Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about three hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 453-643, New Nos. A/4244, 4589, Old Survey No. A/489, 490, 489 and New Survey No. A/1537 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described hereunder, on or towards the west by the Kumbhar Gully on or towards the North by other property belonging to the venders and on or towards the south by the property of Luxman Kawley and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 3330 (2) and Street No. 844A and are now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold vacant land or ground, situate at Dadar Kumbhar Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4470 four thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 391 and 479, New No. 4155 and New Survey No. 1903 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Minquel Valdher, on or towards the West partly by another property belonging to the vendors and partly by the property firstly above described, on or towards the North by the property of J. F. Rodrigues and on or towards the south partly by the property of Jumboo Pascal and partly by the property of Luxman Kawley and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3547 and 3552 and Street Nos. 1009 and 1014.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1920.

KESHAV R. DIVEKER,
for Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6451

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SALEBHAI TYABJI, AMIRUDIN SALEBHAI TYABJI, DAWOODKHAN SALEBHAI TYABJI and TYABJI MOTABHAI RECEIVER appointed in suit No. 2975 of 1919 O. S. wherein Tyabji Abdul Kayum is the Plaintiff and Lakinaboo, widow of Abdul Kayum Salebhai and ohers are the Defendants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel (formerly consisting of two pieces or parcels) of Foras land or ground situate at Bapty Road, Kamatipura without the Fort of Bombay and the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, together with the building standing thereon containing by admeasurement according to Collector's Bills three-thousand six-hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts but according to actual measurement three-thousand eight-hundred and thirty square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 163 and 420 421, 432, 449, 469 and 470, 494, 495, 508 and 510, Collector's New Nos. 13673 and A3/13925, 13928, 13938, 14013 and 14026 and New Survey Nos. 1/6930, 2A/6935 and 1/6935 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2465, 2466, 2467 (1), 2467 (2), 2467 (3), 2469, 2470 and 2471 and Street Nos. 1, 1a, 229, 231, 233, 233a, 233b and 237, and bounded, on or towards the East partly by the Trust property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property formerly of Sarafally Mamooji and now of Mahomedalli Shumasji, on or towards the West partly by the vacant land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and partly by the property formerly belonging

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATMABAI, widow of Mahomed Hoosein bin Abu Suleman Nagree and MAHOMED ESMAIL bin MAHOMED HOOSEIN NAGREE have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground rent Tenure, situate on the East side of Nizumpura Street or Masjid Cross Lane, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 134 New No. 74-48, Old Survey No. 15.36 and New Survey No. 974, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by swerper's passage, on the West by the Nizampura Street or Masjid Cross Lane on the North by the house formerly of Abdul Masjid Syed Budrudin and now belonging to Karim Haji Shariff and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Aminabai, wife of Mahomed Yeunss Dalvy and now to Mahomed Hoosein Chorgi and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 6394 and Street Nos. 15-17-19.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers Attorneys.

6450

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDEALI DAWOODBHOY, late of Bombay, unemployed, Dawoodi Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower ..... Deceased.

DAWOODBHOY ESSAJI, of Phownugger, Dawoodi Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Khokha Bazar, out of Fort, the father and only heir of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of November, 1920.

DAWOODBHOY ESSAJI,
Petitioner-in-Person.

6476

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
W C Bomer 1391 Bombay—1 case Gillet Blades.
13666—1 case Gillet Razors style No. 460B, 461B, Arist 501.
1359—1 case Gillet Razors style No. 460B and
1357—1 case Gillet Razor Blades.
1350—1 case Gillet Razors style No. 460B.
1351—1 case Gillet Razors style No. 460 and
1352—1 case Gillet Razors Blade.

On account of the concerned:—
One motor car Chevrolet (four-ninety) 20 h.p. No. 6436 Landolete Body in working order.

The motor car can be seen before the day of sale at the workshop of Mr. A. G. Gummaker, at Corner of Grant Road.

On account of the concerned:—
4 cases each 10 dozen Electric Porous Pots.
3 cases Lysol, 3 7 and 16 oz. bottles.

Miscellaneous: Brass table ornaments, silver table ornaments, toys, a lot of books, military tents, etc.

It being Public Holiday on Wednesday the 24th instant, the weekly sale on the surplus stock of the Board of Industries and Munitions at Haji Bunder Sewree, will take place TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder Sowree, the following:—

Rubber sheeting, emery wheels, hammers, wire steel, tool steel, springs, bombs hale 20 lbs. tail pieces, Limbers Howitzer, wagon ammunition, chapels waist leather belts, amorphous, phosphorous about 600 lbs. paulins, bullock blankets, loading nets, camel, rope coir, wrought iron scrape, ferro printing frames, and the surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of 251 bags of Java White Sugar arrived per s. s. "Nawab."

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ramchand Hargovinddas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the following lot of Java white sugar by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sheth Motilal Kangildas's Warehouse at Khan Bazaar.

502 bags of Java white sugar per s. s. Pandit.
P G made in Java, Khan, Bombay
251 bags of Java white sugar
B G J F & Co Ltd Bombay made in Java
Arrived per s. s. Dogra

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale and goods will be sold on delivery order.

AUCTION SALE OF JAVA SUGAR.

Under instruction from Messrs. Dinshaji Bhicaji Khan and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ramchand Hurgovindas of Khan Bazar Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th November 1920 at 3 pm. (S. T.), at Messrs. Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co. office at Katha Bazar, Mandvi, the following:—

251 bags of Java white sugar arrived per s. s. Pundit mark P G made in Java Khan, Bombay.

The goods will be sold on delivery orders and the deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of scale.

AUCTION SALE of 508 bags of Java White Sugar arrived per s. s. "Sealda".

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ramchand Hargovindas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th November, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Sheth Devji Jethmal's shop at Khand Bazar, the following lot of Java white sugar.

508 bags of Java white sugar marked T M L Rally Bombay arrived per s. s. "Sealda." bA debposit of 25 per cent requird at the time of sale.

ON VIEW.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture, drawing room suites, dining and writing tables, chairs, mirror door almyrahs, Singapore cane chairs, arm chairs, dressing glass with jewel drawers, dressing chest of drawers with swing mirrors and utensile etc. etc.

Under instructions from Captain W. Simpsom, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th November, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba at Captain W. Simpsom's Bungalow opposite the Afghan Memorial Church, the following furniture consisting of drawing room suites, dining and bedroom furniture, Singapore cane chairs, mirror door, almyrahs, writing tables, dressing glass with jewel drawers, teapoys, carved screens, ice chest bedsteads, side boards, towel horses, meatsafe, dressing chest of drawers, boot-shelves, crockery and glassware utensils etc. etc.

Catalogues will be issued and the furniture is on view.

ON VIEW.

SALE on SUNDAY, 28th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Girgaum, opposite to Imperial Cinematograph, in Dr. Fernandes Bungalow.

AUCTION SALE of valuable artistic household furniture, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, roll top office tables, dining table, mohagani dining chairs, special made glass door almyrahs, show cases, chest of drawers, clocks, sewing machines, writing tables, silver cabinets, as well as rich French silk piece-goods, consisting of silk ribbons, satin ribbons, white satin and velvet brocades, shot flowered ribbons, sequim madallion, white bend madallion, gold and bended laces, trimmings, straw, felt, panama and silk hats, white straw crown mauve ribbons, blue pink and brown silk poplin, brown serges, orange embroidered muslins, black union and coloured stripes, specially ordered out from Home, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Madam Irene who is closing her business, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at Girgaum, opposite to Imperial Cinematograph (Elephant Building), in Dr. Fernandes Bungalow, her following furniture and her stock-in-trade consisting of blue, pink and brown silk poplin brown serges, black union and coloured stripes, French silk ribbons, laces, trimmings, gold and bended laces, panama felt, straw and silk hats, specially made drawing room suits, glass door almyrahs, fancy cabinets, dining table and mohagani dining chairs, chest of drawers, double and single bedsteads, writing tables, sewing machines, fancy show cases, clocks, rich glass and crockeryware, teapoys, towel horses, all kind of sewing materials, etc., etc.

Furniture and silk piecegoods are on view and the catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22rd November, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
80, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 8409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale of valuable diamond, ruby and pearl jewellery, electroplatedware by Reed and Barton, Chinese and Cutch work silver ware, silver and gun metal watches, glass show cases, English glass showcase, large size safes, electric fans and lights etc. of the well known jewellers Messrs. D. Manekji Merwanji and Co. who are closing their business as the building is to be demolished at their shop in Churchgate Street, Fort, TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 23rd and TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) by J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of 150 bags of gum SUAKIM.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1318 of 1920.

Gulamhusein B. Hurji ..... Plaintiff.
v.

Messrs. Manilal Umersey a firm Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Umersey & Co., and pursuant to the consent, order made by the High Court on the 23rd day of October 1920 in the above suit Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the godown of the said Messrs. Manilal Umersey at Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay.

150 bags of gum Suakim.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within three days.

As for the conditions of sale and particulars of the lots information can be had from the undersigned at their rooms in Apoll Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 23rd November, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Ja Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF A DELIVERY ORDER FOR 200 BAGS BELGIUM LOAF SUGAR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Sheriff Hassan and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Ruben Elliahu:—

Ex. S. S. "Banka."

A Delivery order for 200 bags each 36 loaves Belgium Mark B E K Ho R T Loaf Sugar.

Above goods are lying at Prince's Docks B. Shed.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th of December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable property by order of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Mr. Abdur Rahman Rahimtulla Sayani the mortgagee under an indenture mortgage dated the 9th day of August, 1919, and made between Jankibai, wife of Pandarinath Madanji, of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai, wife of Pandarinath Madanji.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay ,admeasuring 251 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 51, Old Survey No. 246, New Survey No. 197, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2047-2049 and Street Nos. 353, 357 (1) (2), and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Sakharam Keshav Bhandari, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhaskerjee, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Sakharam Keshav Bhandari, and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BURROWS LANE, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 9th of December of 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property by order of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Mr. Abdur Rahman Rahimtulla Sayani, the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of August, 1919, and made between Jankibai, wife of Pandarinath Madanji, of the one part and mortgagee of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Jankibai, wife of Pandarinath Madanji.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Burrows Lane, Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 533, New No. 2589, Old Survey No. 109 and New Survey No. 4/8120, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bhai Shewa, on or towards the South by the property of Bhai Narayen, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Burrows Lane, and on or towards the East by the property of Shri Krishna Vasudeo, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4015, Street No. 5, and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1920.

MESSRS. MERCHANT AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1687.

AUCTION SALE OF A BATELAO KNOWN PREMSAGAR, LYING AT KOLSA-BUNDER NEAR DARUKHANA.

Under instructions from Shet Goolraj Singhani, Messrs. MERCHANT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at about 4-30 p.m. a Native Craft (Batelao) known as Premsagar, bearing Register No. 82, of above 64 tonnage, which is in sound condition and which is lying in Kolsa-Bunder near Darukhana.

The said Batelao can be seen at the above address any time.

For full particulars call and certificate, please apply or see the undersigned at their office at No. 1 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

MERCHANT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1920.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT ESPLANADE ROAD, NEXT TO MESSRS. KALLI BROS.

Auction Sale on FRIDAY, the 26th November, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction sale of very valuable and artistic household furniture by John Roberts, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, chesterfield, drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, side boards, cabinets, dumbwaiters, dining tables and chairs, some platedware crockery and glassware pictures and etc. etc.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at above address the following furnitures consisting of rich sideboards, chesterfield, drawing room suites, hall lamps, gramophone, dining tables and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, marble tables, low chairs, wooden rocking chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, cane chairs, washing tables, dinner waggons, meatsafes, one handsome cabinet, vases, rich carpets, double bedsteads, minner and plain, single and double door almirahs, writing tables, clock, one shrits and electric table fan, a lot of crockery and glassware, few fancy pictures, cooking, utensils, and etc. etc.

The property of S. Shick, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale date.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Somerset Cottage", Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by John Roberts and others, Bran new very handsome Kashmir walnut wood, suite consisting of sideboard, side table dumbwaiter arm, dining room chairs all highly and artistically carved two sets of Kashmir carved stand with carved wooden trays, some platedware crockery and glass ware, engravings and pictures, and a collection of choice ferns plants, etc. etc. the property of James P. Chrystal, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1920.

P.O. BOX 2043
Teleg. "INCA" Bombay.
THE
INDIAN COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
Manufacturers and Contractors.
BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS.
Manufacturers' Representatives
and
COAL MERCHANTS.
23, Church Gate Street Fort, and 629, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.
Offices:
BOMBAY, CAWNPORE, CALCUTTA.

MAGIC HEALING.

ECZEMA, ULCERS, PILES & BLOOD-POISON COMPLETELY CURED

ZAM-BUK THE HOUSEHOLD NEED.

There is nothing like the healing action of Zam-Buk. This famous herbal balm does not simply cover up a wound or sore, and "lock the disease in." It is quite different from mere ointments both in origin and effect. Cures do not lie, and Zam-Buk's achievements all over the world have firmly established its reputation as the unequalled healer.

Zam-Buk is not nine-tenths coarse animal fat and one-tenth mineral medicine. Zam-Buk is a natural and purely herbal preparation, having all the medicinal properties which are positively necessary in the successful treatment of skin ailments.

Applied to a new wound, Zam-Buk shields it from harmful influence, and the flesh soon heals over with new skin. In case of an obstinate sore, Zam-Buk makes sure first that all bad matter is drawn out, and that your flesh is "purified" and medically cleansed before healing is allowed to begin. This is the important distinction that has made Zam Buk a household name the world over.

When Zam-Buk is spread over a sore place it gets "to the bottom" of the soreness. It kills the germs that are the cause of the INFLAMMATION and swelling. It expels all POISONOUS matter. Then, when the flesh has been made "clean" in a medical sense, Zam-Buk causes new, healthy skin to grow all over the place.

That is why there is no "going back" as later "breaking out" when Ulcers, Piles, Eczema, Bad Legs, Ringworm, or any sore place has been properly treated by the unique Zam-Buk method.

It is best to use only this famous herbal balm. Zam-Buk is the most compact healing remedy known, and is entirely free from animal fat. Of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4. By post for Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 direct from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta: The Colombo Apothecaries Co. Colombo: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay: E. Brooks & Co., Karachi: or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon. See that you get the only genuine Zam-Buk packed in cardboard outer case printed in English and Native languages.

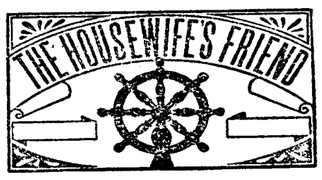
CAUTION.

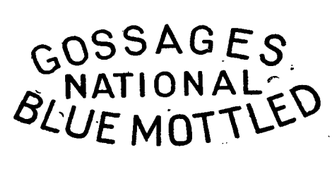
NOTICE is hereby given that the General Trade Marks printed below in words and figures are the property of Messrs. WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LIMITED, Soap Manufacturers of Widnes, in the County of Lancaster in England, whose Head Office for India, Burma and Ceylon is at Ajam Buildings, Ballard Road, Bombay, and that the same are and have for many years been used by them in all colours upon articles of their manufacture and they are not to be used upon any other articles. Any person found using the said Marks, or any of them, upon articles not manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage & Sons, Limited, or using any colourable imitation of the said Marks or any of them or otherwise infringing any of the rights of Messrs. William Gossage & Sons, Limited, will be prosecuted.

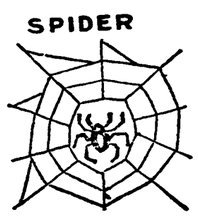
Dated, this 22nd day of November 1920.

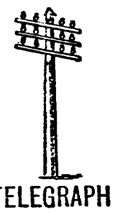
AJAM BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

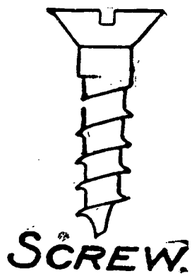
MESSRS. WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LTD.
(*Incorporated in England.*)

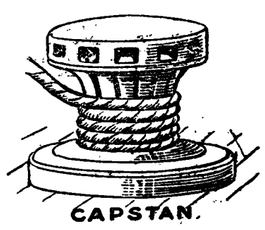


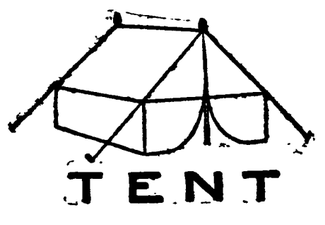


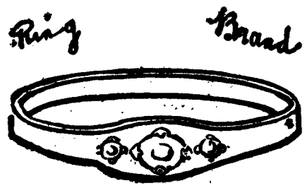


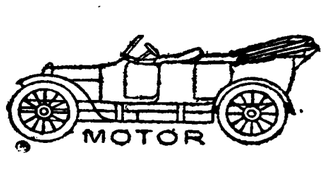












MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

Bar Gold ready	Rs.	28/15/6
Bar Silver ready	Rs.	109
EXCHANGE.		
T T on London		1/7
D D on London		1/7-1/16
3 M-st D. A.		1/6
D D on Paris	Frc.	427 1/
3 M st D A	"	488
T T on Japan	Rs.	190
60 D-st D P	"	173
American Cross rate	"	3.48½
Paris Cross rate	Frc.	57.50
London Silver spot D.		49
" forward D.		49-1/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent	War Loan	77
5½ per cent	War Bonds due 1920-22	98
4 per cent	Conversion Loan	79
4 per cent	Terminable Loan	92
3½ per cent	paper	80
4 per cent	Port Trust long dated	60
4 per cent	Port Trust short dated	62
4 per cent	Municipal long dated	60
4 per cent	Municipal short dated	62
4 per cent	City Improvement Trust long dated	60
5 per cent	Municipal Taxes	99
5 per cent	Municipal Sanitary 96 1/2 to 96 1/2	

Bank Rates.

Bank of Bombay	6 %
Bank of Bengal	7 %
Bank of Madras	7 %

SHARES.

The Market was quite steady on account of speculators buying and bears covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Cotton Mills—Abd. Advance 2,460, xd. Bp. Cotton 1,070, By. Dyeing 3,070, Century 1,660, Cent. India 4,675 Colaba Land 2,560, Commerl 652/8, Currimbhoy 1,345, David 1,725, Fazulbhoy 1830, Finlay 1,130 Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 652/8, Kastoorchand 1910, Kohinoor 2,545 New Great 937/8, Pearls 1110, Phoenix 930 Shapurji 415,. Simplex 805, Swan 1,095, Swadeshi 4,285. Tata Mill 1750.

Miscellaneous—Alcock 740, By. [illegible] 645, By. Burma N. L. 205, pr, Bk. Burma Petrol 17, By. Tramway 722/8, By. Steam 265, xd. Bomb. Cement 40, Ind. Cement 250, Katni Ord. 230, Katni Defd. 1,150, N. New India Ins. pay. Shirajpur 30, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd 695, Tata Hydro 200, Tata Gvt 210, Tata Bonds 95, Sahibs Gipsum 10 sh.

Economic & Financial Review.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The long expected and long promised Railway Commission is appointed at last. Several of our critics are fond of saying that the Indian Press damns from the very beginning every step taken by the Government. Even at the risk of courting this criticism, we shall say that the Railway Commission as appointed by the Government will be fruitful of no good results. Even the "Times of India" shares this pessimism with us. It must be borne in mind that the fundamental object of the appointment of a Railway Commission at the present juncture is the solution of the question whether management by the State or by the Companies is good for the country. This question has become a pivot of a huge and long controversy since years and on its solution depends, to a large extent, the future of Indian Trade and Industries, not to mention the carrying out of the priciple of full self-government promised by the Government. It was vitally necessary for the solution of such a question that the personnel of the commission should be representative of all shades of opinions. Unfortunately, excepting one or two individuals the rest of the Commission is apparently committed already to Company management. The Chairman, Mr. Acworth, is a staunch and unrelenting opponent of State management and has written several books in support of this views. Similarly, Sir Henry Burt and the representative of Anglo-Indian commerce must be in favour of Company management. As far as we know Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee is also of the same views. So there remain only the Hon. Mr. Purushotamdas Thakoredas and Mr. Shastri from whom the country will expect a championing of the cause of the State management. The former is, we believe, in favour of State management and naturally too as the Indian Merchants' Chamber of which he is a leading member has always espoused the State management. Mr. Shastri is a non-commercial man, but, academically, he will be in favour of State management which will secure to the children of the soil a voice in the railway administration which has hitherto closed all its doors against Indian influence and Indian views. In short, the move of the Government of India has been taken in the direction of having a packed bench of people committed to company management, and it will require all the strenuous exertions of Indian commercial bodies to have a breach through the citadel of company management. Even then it may be doubted if people who are committed to one set of views will change them in response to the opinion of the Indian commercial community. The report, therefore, when it will be published, will, like all such reports, create a deep disappointment and resentment against the ways and methods of such Commissions. No wonder that a section of the Indian commercial community is intently anxious for the adoption of the Non-Co-operation programme. *Apropos*, the services of Mr. Dadachanji to the cause of the State management of railways are extremely valuable and important and we have already noticed some time back the informing series of articles contributed by him to the columns of a vernacular contemporary. He has now issued a pamphlet reproducing the remarkable expression of opinion of Sir Guildford Molesworth with an ably written introduction. Such a pamphlet is a welcome publication at a time when the Railway Commission is going to commence its sittings.

The International Economic Conference.

One cannot understand why proceedings of the International Economic Conference held at Brussels are, so far as the Indian people are concerned, sedulously tried to be kept behind the *purdah*. When the holding of the Conference was announced and names of Indian delegates published, all the public papers and, we believe, some commercial public bodies pressed the Government for giving details of the Conference programme. The Government had then no information. But even after this they have not favoured us with any communication detailing the proceedings which took place at Brussels. Apparently, they have left the Press and commercial community to get what information they can from the English and American Press. Surely all the proceedings which took place there could not have been confidential nor could the different important notes prepare by eminent financiers and economists like De Vessering for instance, have been considered confidential, for the views of several of these people have been published already in the English and the American press and must have been in other foreign countries also. Where is then the meaning of not supplying to the Indian public copies of proceedings of the Economic Conference or at least a summary of the deliberations which took place there? Surely, the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Department of Information could have discharged such a duty without much waste of time and energy. Here was an opportunity wherein the Finance Department of the Government of India could have risen to the occasion and taken the commercial community into their confidence. One more opportunity, however, is lost and once more the Government of India have shown themselves to be utterly lacking in imagination and a broadness of perspective which makes a real statesman. In the meanwhile we noticed that the Burma Chamber of Commerce was actually consulted by the Government of India. Two telegrams dated 9th and 17th September, 1920, were received from the Government of India and the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, respectively, stating than an Economic Conference was to be held in Brussels on the 24th September with the object of promoting trade with Continental countries whose foreign exchanges were disorganised, and that the Secretary of State wished to know what commodities the Government of India desired to find an outlet for, if credit facilities could be arranged. Surely the Burma Chamber of Commerce was not the only body which was affected by such enquiries and the distinction of answering the enquiries could have been given to the other sister commercial institutions too. If any executive action is to be taken by the Government as a result of the deliberations of the Brussels Economic Conference it will strengthen their hands if commercial bodies are taken into their confidence and their opinion is invited.

Development of Bombay.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has done well in drawing the attention of the Government to the necessity of entrusting the work under the Bombay Development Schemes to Indian contractors. They do not base this claim upon any racial questions though after all racial questions are bound to intrude themselves upon all the national problems. The main thing however, is that an Indian contractor knows his men and is perfectly conversant with the conditions of this country. The labour problem is one of the acutest now-a-days in all the industries and in no case more than in that of building trade. It has been the experience of European contractors that Indian labour will not prove tractable with them and this is the reason why European contractors distribute their contracts to sub-contractors, who are mainly Indians. The money raised so generously and so spontaneously by the Bombay public should as far as possible, go to Indian hands. It would be another question if good Indian contractors could not be found to undertake the work. If Bombay cannot do, the whole of India can give reliable and able Indian contractors to the Government, who will be prepared to undertake the work of any condition. The Government of Sir George Lloyd has bent all its energies to making the Bombay Development Scheme a success. They should see that they do not take any steps which will create resentment in any quarters or which will wean away from them sympathy of the Indian people. They can easily utillize the opportunity given to them by the Indian Chamber of commerce to explain the policy which they want to adopt regarding the distribution of contractual works. It is only "light more light" that we want and not concealment or hiding behind the *purdah*. The Government of India has shown to what disastrous results a policy of "hide and seek" leads the country. The Government of Bombay have it in their power to show what beneficient results the policy of taking the public into their confidence leads a Presidency.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Nov, 19th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indiads ..	250
" " Imports	..
Mid, American Spot	13.91
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels ..	33.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	12.11
Jan.	12.08
Feb.	..
Mar.	11.95
Apl.	..
May.	11.87
June.	..
July	11.75
Aug.	..
Sep.	11.70
Oct.	11.55

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	11.75
Dec.	11.70
Jan.	11.67
Feb.	11.61
March	11.57
April	11.53
May	11.50
June	11.45
July	11.42
Aug.	11.32
Sept.	11.20
Oct.	11.15

Tone :—Easy.

Manchester Market :—Yarns and cloths at cheaper rates but buyers are holding aloof.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Nov. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.00
" " Fully Good	7.50
" " Fully	8.00
" No. 1 Oomera Good	9.50
" " " Fully Good ..	10.50
" " " Fine	11.10
" Broach Good M.G.	11.10
" " " Fully Good.. ..	11.60
" " " Fine	12.10
" Broach Good	6.82
" " " Fully Good.. ..	7.32
" " Fine	7.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	55,600
" Imports	45,000
" Stock	919,000
Actual Weekly Sales	18,000
Water Twist	80
Printers Cloth	2/10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	18,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York January ..	16.45
" " " March	16.37
" " " May	16.30
Spot Cotton at New York	18.05
" " " Orleans	17.25
Futures at New Orleans January ..	15.84
" " " March ..	15.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality ..	7 3/16
Demand Bills	3.42.75
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	78

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 19th.

Rentes 3%	55
Bar Silver Spot	49 7/8
" 2 months hence	49 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Continental selling. Buyers holding back. Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	6 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	7 1/8
" " " 6 " ..	7 1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.)	118/4
Interest day to day loans	..
" 7 day market loans	..
Telegraphic Transfers..	1/7 3/8
Consols 2½%	44 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	39
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans ..	54 1/2
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2
On London at Paris .. Francs ..	57.90

SHARES.

London, Nov. 19th.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/4
Hong Kong Bank	£116 1/2
National Bank	£41

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 19th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£67 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	73 1/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	83 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 19th.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Nominal	121

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Nov-Dec. Sellers	£32 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£31
Tone of Rapeseed :—Lower to sell.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£31
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£35 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec.	£11
Toria Rapeseed :—Nov.-Dec. Sellers ..	£33 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£92
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£81 3/
Cooper Braziers	£1488
Yellow	16
Corrugated Sheets	£36

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	43
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	44/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	45
Tone :—There has been little were interest with a tendency steadier at decline.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec-Jan.	1/4 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Paid Value	1/1 1/2
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 21st Nov. 1920.

Cotton	4,405 Bales.
Wheat	4,493 Cwts.
Linseed	931 "
Rape, etc.	45 "
Gingellyseed	272 "
Poppyseed	690 "
Groundnuts	1,669 "
Castorseed	351 "
Rice	1,317 "
Myrabollams	408 "
Cottonseed	5,234 "
Mowraseed	270 "
Gram	102 "
Juwar	773 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,007 "
Bajree	3,326 "
Coal	778 Tons

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd.

Our market for Ready cotton was closed today, owing to Hindoo's Deo Devaly holiday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 0
Bank Demand	1/7 1/16
Do. Acceptance 3m/s	1 8 0
Fcs. Demand	427 1/2
American Dollars	373
Hongkong "	236 1/2
Shanghai	326 1/2
Japan	187
Singapore	147

Market Steady.

OUR ROADS AGAIN!

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS "THE DIFFICULTY."

NEED OF INCREASING NECESSARY MATERIALS.

AID TO RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday.

The Commissioner, in a letter dated the 11th October, 1920, said:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 4403, dated the 6th August 1920, regarding the extraordinary rise in the death-rate from the disease of the respiratory system excluding phthisis in 1918. The rise in the death-rate was due to influenza. The measures to be taken to lower such abnorma mortality are, accordingly, those which prevent the spread of influenza infection. For an account of the preventive work carried out in the epidemic of 1918, a reference is requested to the detailed report submitted to the Corporation in December, 1918 (*vide* Corporation Resolution No. 8316 of 14th February, 1919). The same measures will be adopted in future, but with greater effect, as the number of qualified medical practitioners in the service of the Corporation is now to be increased from 40 to 109 for the express purposes of dealing with outbreak of epidemic diseases (*vide* my letter No. H-9-B of 29th October, 1919)."

Mr. B. N. Motiwala, moving that the letter be recorded, said the curt way in which the Commissioner had given this report was not at all satisfactory. When asking for a report in the matter on the last occasion he had distinctly said that the extraordinary rise in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1918 was not wholly due to influenza, for that mortality had been going up enormously since 1915 when there was no influenza. He had expected that the new Health Officer would suggest remedies and make constructive proposals regarding the improvement of the bad drainage, bad housing, and the insanitary condition of the streets. Instead, they had been referred to the two reports mentioned in the letter.

Mr. J. R. Dubash seconded the proposition, which was carried.

OUR ROADS AGAIN!

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner dated the 12th October, 1920, submitting with reference to a Corporation resolution a report regarding the muddy and slushy condition of roads in the city during the rains, etc. The Commissioner in the course of his report stated that owing to the expansion in the area of roads that had taken place since the year 1905-06 it was rather difficult to deal satisfactorily with this matter with the appliances at their disposal. Out of the total number of scraping carts allotted to each ward nearly half the number were out of order and the Municipal workshop found it difficult to put them right or want of the necessary materials. He proposed to get a further addition of three dozen iron hand-carts and 100 scraping carts at an aggregate estimated cost of Rs. 63,552, which when ready would considerably strengthen their equipment.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved that the report be forwarded to the Roads Committee and that the Standing Committee be informed that on their recommendation the Corporation would sanction a grant of Rs. 63,552 for three dozen iron hand-carts and 100 scraping carts. Dr. Master said the report was unsatisfactory The Corporation had appointed highly-paid heads of departments, and yet whenever they called for reports they were told that they were hampered for lack of requisite appliances. There should be a special department to look after the cleansing of roads.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji seconded the proposition. He said what was needed was supervision by superior officers.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji complained that the work of cleaning roads was being done in a perfunctory manner in the city.

"THE DIFFICULTY."

The Commissioner said he had accepted Dr. Master's suggestion and was proposing in funtre to hand over to the Health Department, i.e., the Superintendent of Conservancy, the whole of the work of road cleansing if the Corporation approved of it. The difficulty of the Roads Department, which did this work at present, was that roads became muddy at certain periods after heavy rains and they had to organise a temporary staff to clean the roads.

Dr. M. C. Javle said they should have sub-committees of Corporators in their respective wards to supervise the work of the departments.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was against Dr. Javle's suggestion, which, he said, was in fundamental opposition to the spirit of their municipal constitution, for, as the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had pointed out, the whole responsibility should lie on the Executive. If they put into practice Dr. Javle's suggestion the Executive would have a chance of throwing the blame for things badly done on to the shoulders of the Corporation. He hoped more attention would be paid by the executive to the work of cleansing the roads. Among the many ills which the bad condition of their roads subjected the people to was sore throats from which a large number suffered on account of dust flying about.

The proposition was carried.

RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

The Corporation considered a letter from Lady Freeland, Chairman, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, forwarding a scheme for a Rescue Home for Indian women and asking for a substantial Municipal grant.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks. He said the object was undoubtedly good, but the letter gave them no idea as to the condition of the Society who made the appeal and whether they had sufficient funds to start the work.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia said he did not think, under the Municipal Act, they could give pecuniary help to an institution of this kind.

"PERFECTLY LEGAL."

The Commissioner said it would be perfectly legal for the Corporation to make a contribution under Section 63 (b) which empowered them to make grants for educational objects other than primary education. The object of the institution was to give certain kind of training to a certain class of women, and if that was not an educational object he did not know what it was. He, however, did not think they should promise any contribution or assistance to an institution of his sort until it had by its own efforts been established and had shown that it could do some good to society. His view of the matter was that only when that was done they should assist it.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy moved an amendment that the parties be informed that the Corporation regretted that they could not give the contribution asked for. He said he remembered an instance in which a matron had misabused her position.

Mr. J. R. Dubash seconded the amendment.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala supported the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said if one matron had been guilty of wrong conduct it did not mean that every matron would go wrong.

Mr. J. A. Wadia opposed the amendment. He hoped the Commissioner would take a sympathetic view of the matter and recommend a contribution of Rs. 5,000.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta supported the proposition.

Mr J. B. Petit and Mr. Baman-Behram supported the proposition, and suggested that the Commissioner should consult the Municipal solicitors as to the legal point raised.

The amendment was defeated and the original proposition carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Fifth Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced its sittings on Saturday morning at 11-30 a.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett presiding. There are eighteen cases committed to the Sessions, among which the principal offences for which the accused are found charged, are murder, rape and theft.

One Rajaram Laxman, an old offender, charged with theft pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTED OF RAPE.

The first case taken up for trial was the one in which one Girdharlal Popatlal was charged with committing rape on his brother's daughter. A special jury was empanelled for this case.

Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the Crown.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the accused.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused and his Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Business :—

(1) Revision of the list of the Newspapers and Periodicals taken by the Society. Members intending to propose any additions to, or alterations in, are requested to send in their proposals by Monday the 22nd instant. The subscription and the publishers of each Periodical proposed to be added to the list, should kindly be stated.

(2) Consideration of the following amendment proposed by the Managing Committee to Article VI of the Rules :—All the words after "British India" in the third line of para 2 to be deleted and the following substituted for them. "Our the territories of Indian States or European States in India, in alliance with, or subordinate to the Government of India. No person, however, residing within the territories in the European States in India in alliance with the Government of India shall be admitted as a Non-Resident Member unless he is a British subject, and is approved by the Managing Committee as eligible for election under the Rules."

ALL-INDIA ULEMAS' CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The Second All-India Ulemas' Conference was held here on 19th to 21st November. Moulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan of Deoband presided. About 375 delegates from various parts of India attended. The Conference was not open to the public on the first two days, and on the closing day, about 4,000 people were present. Amongst those prominent were: Messrs. Gandhi, Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Moulanas Abu Kalam Azad, Sanaullah, Abdul Majid, Badauni, Azad, Subhani, Hasrat Mohani Hasan Nizami and Hakim Ajmal Khan.

Resolutions were passed calling upon the Mahomedans to adopt the fashion and address according to the religious Commandments; approving Non-Cooperation in full; condemning the action of the Aligarh College trustees and of the authorities of other institutions who expressed themselves against Non-Cooperation; thanking the Hindus for cooperating with the Mahomedans on the Khilafat question; urging the Mahomedans to improve cordiality with the Hindus as far as the Shariat allows; thanking the Aligarh College students for launching on Non-Cooperation movement and the Trustees of the Nadwa College for giving up Government aid; expressing indignation at the authorities' oppressive treatment of the Ulemas and Khilafat workers; and taking up of Non-Cooperation propaganda in hand at once by appointing preachers and sending out deputations.

A resolution was also passed for the establishment of a Muslim Treasury.

113 acres of land have been acquired at Thayetmyo, Burma, for the erection of an aerodrome.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Anthropological Society Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Mahomedan Hostel Committee Meeting, Offices of Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Esplanade Road, 6-45 p.m.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. Burma Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 24.

Bara Wafat: Banks closed.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	—	17.00	10.10
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	—	11.15	22.10
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	—	8.00	22.10
Madras Mail	—	9.00	21.10
Poona Mail	—	13.00	18.10
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	—	19.00	14.10
Poona Express	—	10.00	7.10
Delhi and Lucknow Express	—	6.00	21.10

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday the 1st July, 1920. Standard time is given in all cases:—

			Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	—	—	14.00	10.30
Gujarat Mail ..	—	—	11.10	15.30
Kathiawar Express	—	—	7.45	9.45
Fast Passenger	—	—	21.30	7.30

The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

MAIL NOTICE.

The Mail steamer Kalyan which left London on the 5th instant and has on board mail of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said on Thursday, the 18th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. Muttra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Friday the 26th instant instead of the 23rd idem as previously notified.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

Mr. Chunilal D. Mehta, a High Court Peon, had gone to take his bath yesterday, with his son Ramlal, on account of the Hindu festival of Ekadashi, to the Chowpatty Sea. While the son was taking his bath in the sea, the father was sitting on the bench, when the former got beyond his depth and was drowned in the water. Later on his body was found floating in the sea.

A FATAL JUMP.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Kisan Anno, a Hindu boy aged 11 years, who was perching behind a victoria going along the Wokhouse Road on Saturday. When a motor car approached the victoria the boy jumped off his perch and ran across the road, with the result that the motor guard struck him and threw him down. He subsequently died in the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Union will be held at Hira Bag to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—(1) To pass a condolence resolution regarding the death of late Mr. Samant of the Decca Stores. (2) Adoption of the Annual Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year submitted on behalf of M. C. (3) Appointment of an auditor for the next year. (4) Consideration of any other business by permission of the President. All members are cordially requested to attend.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, when the following papers will be read:—(1) "The Results of the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay", by R. E. Enthoven, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. (2) "On some Lullabies and Nursery-Rhymes from the District of Pabna, Eastern Bengal", by Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.

DEATH OF MAJOR P. H. RODRIGUE I. M. D.

We regret to announce the death by pneumonia of Major P. H. Rodrigue, I.M.D., of the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, which occurred on Sunday morning last, at his bungalow at Dadar, at the age of after 40 years' service.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 22nd Nov. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.				
B Bahrein	—	Red sea	24/11	.. T M & Co
C & R Saigon Maru		Kobe	21/11	.. O S Kaisha
D & E Varzin		Antwerp	N F	.. K N & Co
H Nour-El-Bahr	..	N F	N F	P Paduroo & Co
M Egypt	..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
N Clan Lindsay		N F	N F	.. J F & Co
P Burma Maru		Kobe	25/11	.. O S Kaisha
VICTORIA DOCK.				
1 Yetoropu Maru	..	Japan	23/11	.. N Y Kaisha
2 Scindia	..	L'pool	28/11	.. Graham & Co
7 Sultania	..	P Gulf	N F	.. P G S N Co
9 Frandale	..	Calcutta	27/11	.. J F & Co
12 Loyalty	..	Marseilles	N F	N Mozarji & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2 Morwada	..	Karachi	1/12	.. M M & Co
3 Assaye	..	London	23/11	.. M M & Co
6 Dongola	..	London	27/11	.. M M & Co
8 Moora	..	Karachi	N F	.. J F & Co
9 Banca	..	Japan	29/11	.. M M & Co
10 Ula	..	Basra	23/11	.. M M & Co
11 Santa Malta		N F	22/11	S Wallace & Co
12 St. Andrew	..	Calcutta	23/11	.. Graham & Co
13 Artemisia	..	Dunkirk	28/11	.. Graham & Co
15 Warawalla	..	Basra	24/11	.. M M & Co
17 Sandakan	..	Aden	26/11	.. K N & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Firoozi	—	N F	N F	.. T M & Co
Chakdina	..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
Abydos	..	N F	N F	.. I & P S N
Vanoora	..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

ROVER.
12 H.P

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. V. V. DASTAWE.—We do not publish letters which have been submitted to other newspapers.

MR. F. CHARIAR.—Thank you for your suggestion We already have a correspondent there.

MR. M. N. CHHATRAPATI.—We cannot publish your letter as we have refused to publish arguments on the other side.

MR B. R. BODAS.—The correspondence on this subject is closed.

SH. MOIN-UR-RAHMAN.—Thank you for your letter.

A. A. SIDDIQE. Not required at present.

THE MOHINI AGENCY.—We have not letters addressed to you.

M. G. MUSTAPHA.—Kindly send your address which has been mislaid.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 23, 1920.

TO THE STUDENTS OF ALL INDIA.

We are constantly being asked to give advice to students in view of the approaching All-India Students' Conference at Nagpur; and if we have till now refrained from doing so, it is because we feel it is of the first importance from the educational point of view that the students should be left to form their own decisions, and because we are conscious of a certain scepticism in ourselves as to the general advantage of the form of education which for years now has been idolised in India. We believe that it is better, from the educational point of view, for young men to decide upon their own account, even though the decision be faulty than for them to wait perpetually for the word of others; for in the former case they are learning to think and decide for themselves and in the latter case they are in danger of becoming diffident in judgement and infirm of purpose. That is the chief advantage of English public school and university education: that it does train men to independent thought and action; but that, it seems to us, is a point which has been lost sight of in the Indian version of that education.

The English system grew up originally as the training ground for a close aristocracy—a leisured society of which every member had his place secured as a leader in the community. There were two universities and a few great public schools. Now the snobbishness which makes every Englishman desire that his son should have exactly the same education as my lord, has extended the system far beyond the class for which it was intended, and to which alone it is really suited; and thousands of Englishmen are turned out annually on the pattern of the country squire, who have no natural place in the existing order, yet depend on it; and so, in order to obtain a place, are forced to become its slavish adherents. Has nothing of this sort occurred in India? English education is not a charm; the mere fact of a man having passed certain examinations or obtained a university degree does not exalt him; it may indeed degrade him if he thinks too much of it, and claims preferment on that ground alone. The test of real education lies in character, the power of a man to make his own way in the world and hold his own in adverse circumstances; and in England we have found that the university degree is not necessary to the formation of such character, which is more often found in the man who left school at sixteen to go into commerce or engineering, or who struck out in adventure on his own account instead of going to the university, than in the man who treads the path of so-called education to the end.

Instruction is not education. Instruction can be imparted to a man without any marked effect upon his character. It is an outside thing. True education comes in great part from within; and most men may indeed be said to educate themselves. In many cases the process does not really begin until after they have left school, of which the restrictions are a bar to individuality. "The man who has learning but cannot apply that learning is like a donkey carrying books," said the Prophet of Islam. The only education which has value for a nation's progress is that which teaches men to do things for the welfare of their fellow men; not only teaches but accustoms them to do. India has already plenty of spinners of fine phrases, but not enough real workers in the patriotic field. In this connection the labourer who does his work sincerely, and with conscious patriotism, considering it as his contribution to the commonwealth, is on a higher plane than the M.A. or LL.D. who merely seeks preferment on the strength of his degrees. The goal of national education must be to produce men capable of decision and action, men of character, if India is to be qualified for complete Self-Government. And the habit of decision and action must be formed in youth. That is why we think it so important that the students at the coming Conference should be left alone to form their judgement. They have in fact to educate themselves for the Self-Government which they will have to organise and to administer in time to come.

THE POLICY IN PERSIA

After the usual summary of Lord Curzon's statement on British Policy in Persia, in the House of Lords on Tuesday, Reuter has taken additional care to inundate the country with a fresh batch of telegrams giving his lordship's speech *in extenso* after the lapse of 24 hours or more, perhaps on a smiling nod from his lordship to Reuter's representative in the Press gallery. Lord Curzon's pious declaration of the disinterested self-sacrifice of British statesmen solely for the well-being of Persia, may read very well as a piece of diplomatic literature and may even convince the ignorant public in the United Kingdom; but students of history cannot forget that between the Russian bear on the North and the British Lion in the South, the lot of the Persian cat has been anything but happy. Reuters have special interest in clearing away the doubt and suspicion that foreigners may entertain about Persia, as not long ago the Shah granted a concession to Baron Reuter for the formation of a State Bank of Persia under the title of the "Imperial Bank of Persia." This bank enjoys "the exclusive right of working, throughout the Persian empire, the iron, copper, lead, mercury; coal, petroleum, manganese, borax and asbestos mines. May we ask his lordship to state in all fairness who enjoy the huge profits of this merciless exploitation of Persia's immense mineral wealth? Does his lordship mean to say that British traders out in Persia are on a charitable errand for the good of the inhabitants of Persia alone? It is therefore not unnatural for Reuters' people to make much of Lord Curzon's *pronunciamento*, leaving aside many important items of news concerning Labour, General Wrangel's plight or the latest developments in the Balkans. We have, however, no quarrel with them. His lordship, speaking in the pious vein, inadvertently admits that "Persia is an important British interest" and "a friendly and independent Persia is the corner-stone of the Empire." Yes, my lord; principally by depletion of her economic resources. Lord Curzon's "thirty years of intimate knowledge of Persia" have not, we are constrained to say, made him any wiser, as the perspective is vitiated by the taint of imperialism. The apology for international crime assumes a seductive mien when the aggressive nation plays the role of the chosen people of the Lord, carrying out His plans for the benefit of mankind by working out the salvation of weak nations. This hypocrisy is the bane of western civilization.

Let us now turn to history for the benefit of Lord Curzon, as recorded by Mr. Edward Browne, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in his book "The Persian Revolution" and by Mr. Morgan Shauster, the American citizen who was appointed Treasurer-General for Persia, in his book "The Strangling of Persia." Owing to a great national upheaval the Shah granted a constitution in August 1906, and by October of that year the first Mejliss or National Elective Asembly met. On the death of the old Shah in 1907, trouble arose between the new Shah and the National Assembly over financial control. The latter were gaining ground but the fateful Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 knocked the progress on the head and partitioned Persia *without consulting the Mejliss*, which caused profound resentment and distrust among the Persian people. According to Mr. Shuster's account, up till June 1908 the Persian constitutionalists were making reforms in spite of opposition, when "the Russian Minister and the British Charge d'Affaires called on the Persian Foreign Minister and threatened his Government with Russian intervention if the opposition to the Shah's plans and wishes did not cease." The Russian Minister took the lead and framed the threats and demands, and the British representative merely *announced his Government's approval* of the Russian Minister's words." Then followed a period of oppression and repression by the Shah and the Russians under Colonel Liakhoff. The Parliament buildings were bombarded and many "well-known Nationalists were arrested, strangled or imprisoned." Yet the Nationalists survived. Eluding the Royalist forces under Russian officers, the National Army entered Teheran on July 13 when Colonel Liakhoff surrendered. The Shah was deposed and exiled, and his twelve-year-old son proclaimed successor to the throne. The timidity of England, while all this was going on under her nose, was most remarkable at that stage of Persia's national evolution. But it disappeared later on when it was found that Russian forces were increased in the North. On October 16 Great Britain sent an ultimatum "practically demanding that a number of officers of the British Indian Army should be placed in charge of the policing of the Southern roads and trade routes under the supervision of the British Government and *at the expense of Persia.*"

How can Lord Curzon reconcile his altruistic theory of Great Britain's Persian policy with these historic facts? As to what happened later, leading up to the Secret Treaty of Teheran, creating fresh financial bondage for the Persian State on the guarantee of a levy on customs with an English financial adviser—is common knowledge and we need not dwell on it. Suffice it to say that the strategy of self-deception may salve the conscience of Lord Curzon and the public, but students of history will not be deceived by it.

THE PIN AS A WEAPON.

The world has produced very few women to equal Mrs. Annie Besant in personal courage, gifts of writing and of oratory or unflinching zeal for any cause which she espouses. That we have been among her warmest admirers nobody can deny. Her work whether in the sphere of education or social reform, or more recently in that of politics, has been extremely useful, and her love of India and adoption of this country as her own can never be forgotten by the Indian public. Her starting of the papers "New India" and "Commonweal", her lecturing campaigns throughout the country and her messages of "Home Rule" to the people of the land—all these have found a corner of the ever-grateful heart of India, as the nation's indignation at her internment in 1917 showed clearly. After this introduction, we hope Mrs. Besant will not take it amiss if we say a word or two in disapproval of a certain aspect of her *present* activity. That she is conscientiously opposing Mr. Gandhi's views we do not doubt; but the manner of that opposition, mighty propagandist that she is, appears to us unfair. Her organ "New India" has been for some months engaged in merely vilifying Mr. Gandhi, the Ali Brothers and the Non-Cooperators in general. That this is true can be seen in any issue of "New India." Day after day, column after column is devoted to pin pricking Gandhi and the Gandhist, and to the discovery, or rather manufacture of oppression and repression and other heinous crimes committed on Cooperators by Non-Cooperators. Here is one instance from the latest issue of "New India":

SPONTANEOUS GIVING?

On Tuesday we had a telegram from Mr. Shaukat Ali that his accidental appearance in the Merchants' quarters at Bombay was the signal for large sums of money to be given gladly. The inaccuracy of news from Aligarh, and the eagerness with which Mr. Shaukat Ali circulated this bit of news, make us hesitate to accept it with altogether perfect belief, particularly as a letter from a reliable correspondent again shows that quite the contrary is taking place in Gujerat, where the merchants with their accustomed shrewdness are beginning to wonder why they should pay for education twice over, once for the schooling that the boys get in Government-aided institutions, and again in schools which Mr. Gandhi is attempting to carry on. To speak quite plainly, there unquestionably is a considerable sum of money contributed to the Non-Cooperation cause through sheer timidity and unwillingness to face the odium, and perhaps the threats of bodily harm, which are the lot of Non-Non-Cooperators. As in the case of the relinquishment of titles, which has in several cases been done under acknowledged compulsion, the funds of the Khilafat Committee are being swelled by money given with less joy than we are expected to believe.

We remember our late Governor talking of "pressure and persuasion," when petty Government officials in villages used to extort money for war loan; but, Mrs. Besant's paper goes one better and actually insinuates that the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat propagandas are being carried on with money extorted from unwilling donors. Can she already have forgotten how thousands of rupees were contributed by the cloth market merchants in one night to the Home Rule fund? And does she honestly believe that patriotism among Indians is at a discount *now* and that it was at a premium only when she was the leading light of the country? We know of some few Government servants who resigned their pensionable posts and some few students who left their colleges (though temporarily) on the encouragement of her lieutenants, to show their resentment at the Government's action in interning her in 1917. Does she mean to say that all this was done "through sheer timidity and unwillingness to face odium and perhaps threats of bodily harm"? Most assuredly not. Then why should she impute such evil to the movement of to-day?

Notes of the Day.

The Cigar Mystery.

Conferences and Commissions have become the order of the day. They are, however, an expensive luxury, but the capricious oligarchy pays no heed to the question what is to pay and how far the means will justify the expenditure. Out goes the order "all expenses paid" and then the members and their staff enjoy themselves. The Spa correspondent of the London "Daily News" tells an almost incredible story of how 80,000 cigars were smoked by the Delegates and the staff at the Spa Conference. The spectacle of the upholders of international morality solemnly blowing away money in cigars without knowing who will pay for them, is pleasing to the philosophic mind. Eighty-thousand cigars! They must have smoked incessantly both day and night unless some of them, in the true spirit of "economy" carried boxes away with them. But the question still remains: who pays for this extravagance? Belgium, it is said, refuses payment. The League of Nations has no money. Some of the Conference statesmen will no doubt compute how far the path to lasting peace has been thus fumigated and sprinkled with the ash of good cigars.

Better Late Than Never.

Reuter cables that the French and British Premiers are going to meet in London shortly to consider the serious situation in the Near East. It is something to know that these two eminent statesmen of the Entente Powers have awakened after months of slumber to the stern realities of the present situation and the serious developments it will give rise to in near future in the Near East. This will practially mean the re-drawing of its map The remarkable collapse of the power of Venizelos, the Arch-Conspirator in the Balkans, General Wrangel's sanguinary defeat and the success of the Turkish Nationalists who have joined hands with the Bolshevists and given a death blow to the Armenian Republic by the capture of Erivan, its capital, and Kars,—have knocked the bottom out of the plans of the Allies, who, after the German collapse, had been given over to the policy of grab. The pastime of creating spheres of influence, which is nothing but camouflaged annexation for the sake of exploitation, had so blinded both England and France to the evolution of their opponents' political programme that they could not see a yard ahead of them. Such is the political far-sightedness of the wiseacres, who were guiding the destinues of small nations with precious talk about humanity and self-determination. However, it is a hopeful sign that they have after all been galvanised to thought and action. We trust wise counsels will yet prevail and ways and means be found to recognise the integrity of the Powers which were doomed by the so-called Peace Treaties to destruction. The wrong done to non-Christians must be redressed now, if the Christian Powers really want peace on earth.

Libel on a Nation's Leader.

It was John Bright who used to say that he never knew that he was in the right on a point of policy until "The Times" made adverse comment on it. We think Mr. Gandhi may also say this of his Non-cooperation movement. In the course of a tirade against the Non-cooperation movement of Mr. Gandhi, "The Times" pours out its venom with such rank vulgarity that it would not be worth while to examine its claim to sanity at any length. But it is apparent that the thrust has gone home. The very first sentence of its leader headed "Non-cooperation in India" runs thus:—"Mr. Gandhi, the unbalanced fanatic who has wrought so much mischief in India in the last year or two, has at last given his propaganda a ludicrous turn". Beginning in this way, "The Times," goes on with its invectives mixed up with all sorts of garbled versions of historical facts and even falsehoods. So little is its knowledge of Indian affairs, so false is its angle of vision, that to quote sentences from this leader of "The Times" and to criticise it in detail would be sheer waste of energy and space. The "expert" of the Sydenhamite cult who writes this farrago of nonsense on the present nationalistic upheaval in India will do well to take up other subjects such as elephant-hunting or angling to satisfy his itch for scribbing instead of uttering so gross a libel on a nation and its natural leaders.

That's That.

"The Times" publishes a review of the anonymous production "Mirrors of Downing street" which is quite instructive in its way. Faithful to its lord and master, the Thunderer of Printing House Square loses all sense of proportion and allots space to the character-sketches contained in the volume in the following order:—

	Lines.
Lord Haldane	4
Mr. Churchill	9
Mr. Balfour	11
Lord Kitchener	16
Mr. Lloyd George	17
Mr. Asquith	18
Lord Northcliffe	27

So "That's that."

Election "Obituaries."

"No death of candidates." says a headline in the "Times of India." Congratulations! —The "Madras Times".

A Claim Ignored.

With the advent of the Quadrangular Cricket tournament, we receive every year numerous letters from individual members of the Indian Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face regarding selection of competing teams or claims of a particular player to be included in the team to play in tournament. But as in a juvenile mind sentiment more often than not gets the better of discretion, we did not publish any correspondence on the subject, under the impression that the Selection Committees were the best judges of the claims of individual players for the blue ribbon of Indian cricket. But from the persistency with which Mr. P. Baloo's claim to the captaincy of the Hindu team is being ignored year after year by the Hindu Selection Committee, and the numerous letters we are receiving every day from members and supporters of the Hindu Gymkhana, who have absolutely no personal interests in advocating anybody's cause in particular, we are now convinced that petty sectional feeling of the dominating few plays no small part in the deliberations of the Hindu Selection Committee. Considering the services Mr. Baloo has rendered to Indian Cricket for the last decade or more, his selection for captaincy of even an All-India representative team would be amply justified, not to speak of the Hindu. Eleven which play in the Quadrangular tournament. We doubt very much the wisdom of the Hindu Selection Committee, who have persistently refused to honour Mr. Baloo with the captaincy of the Hindu team, against the wishes of the cricketing cognoscenti of Bombay. There seems to be a very strong feeling against this decision not only among the members of the Hindu Gymkhana but among the whole Hindu public of Bombay who flock in their thousands to the Esplanade maidan during the Quadrangular week. The need for true democratic spirit in sports is undeniable; hence whatever tends to the promotion of club-feeling, apart from an individual's, means and status, should be encouraged in a truly sporting spirit. We ask in all seriousness if this sort of treatment to the most reputed player, who has done yeoman's service to the Hindu Gymkhana in particular and Indian cricket in general, is conducive to the best interests of sport?

Needs of the Victoria Garden.

The article on the history and needs of the Victoria Gardens which we published the other day, should open the eyes of our city fathers to the urgent need of reforms in its various departments. Judging from the standard to which public Zoological and Botanical Gardens in other cities have attained, the Victoria Garden of Bombay lags far too much behind the sister institutions even in India. Besides appointment of a Committee of of Scientific experts for the improvement of the Zoological and botanical sections of the garden, which is its crying need, the institution has to be made a success from a financial point of view. The sum of Rs. 90,000 of public money is annually spent by the Corporation for the upkeep of the garden, and the total earning is, we are told, not even one-fourth of the amount spent. To make it more up-to-date, special nurseries and hospitals have to be opened for the treatment of sick plants and animals under the guidance of expert scientists acquainted with the latest discoveries on plant and animal life. The Garden Committee of the Corporation do not seem to be very much alive to the immediate need for changes and reforms, so that students of botany and zoology from the local colleges may also avail themselves of the opportunity of experimental study and research work. Substantial additions have to be made to the Zoo, the educational importance of which the sleeping Garden Committee do not seem to realise. Of course this will involve initial expenditure, but since Bombay fondly calls herself the premier city in Asia, drastic changes have to be made, for which substantial grants from the Municipality will be required The Public will not grudge the levy of a nominal entrance fee of a half anna, which will realise a substantial sum at the end of the year, with which some up-to-date improvements can be carried out, so that Bombay may keep pace with the march other civilised cities of the world and may possess a really first-class public garden.

GREEK SITUATION.

INDIFFERENCE TO FOREIGN OPINION.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

It is improbable that the Greek situation will develop much before the meeting of the Chamber on November 25th. Meanwhile Britain and France are likely to hold their hand although they are discussing steps with a view to joint action in the event of Constantine being invited to reasume the Throne. In such case France apparently favours withdrawal of friendly relations with Greece. A solution of the impasse, possibly acceptable to the French, would be accession of the Crown Prince George subject to ministerial guarantees.

Italy has plainly told Britain and France that she will not associate in any measures against a Constantinian regime. This is explicable in view of Rome's avowed dislike and distrust of a greater Greece as conceived by M. Venezelos. Meanwhile telegrams from Athens show that the Government and people are not concerning themselves with foreign opinion and rejoicings at Constantine's expected return continue. The Government's first outstanding act has been the dismissal of Meletios, the Archbishop of Athens, who has been replaced by Theoclitos who has publicly anathematised M. V enezelos. The Government has also ordered exhibition of Constantine's portrait in all the government offices and law courts.

GREEK CONSUL IN LONDON DISMISSED.

FOR EXPRESSING REGRET TO VENEZELOS ON RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Nov. 22.

Sir John Stavridi, the Greek Consul General in London, has been dismissed by M. Rhallis owing to his telegraphing his regrets to M. Venezelos with regard to the results of the elections. The message fell into the hands of the new Government. He has worked for seventeen years in London for good anglo-Greek understanding.

"SIGNED AWAY HER RIGHTS."

BRITISH SURPRISE ON GERMAN NOTE ON MANDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

Geneva.—The British quarters express astonishment at the German Note regarding the mandates, as it is pointed out that by Article 119 of the Treaty, Germany definitely renounces all rights in her colonies to the allied and associated powers hence her present contention is difficult to understand, as she has already signed away all her rights.

GERMAN REPARATION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON FRENCH UNEASINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

The uneasiness felt by France regarding the attitude of the British Government on the question of the German reparations was touched on in her interview with Mr. Lloyd George by the London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien". The Premier denied that he was diverging from the French point of view so far as to dispute it. He agreed that Germany must pay but it was necessary first to fix the amount and when that was done Britain would be seen standing at the side of France in enforcing the demands. France was mistaken, if she thought that cooperation of Britain would fail her on this vital question.

DEATH OF MR. JESSE COLLINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Nov. 22.

The death is announced of the veteran advocate of land reform and ex-Minister Mr Jesse Collings.

[The Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, P.C., M.P., Unionist member for Bordsley was born in 1831. He was till his retirement in 1879 head of the business firm of Collings and Wallis. He filled several important offices. Mayor of Biringham 1878-79 M. P. for Ipswich 1880-86. Parliamentary Secretary to Local Government Board 1886 Magistrate for Birmingham. He was associated with several public activities. He was the founder and president of the Rural League; Chairman of the Free Libraries Commission; founder and Secretary of the National Education League. His chief publications are:—"Land Reform" "The Colonisation of Rural Britain," "The Great war its lessons and its warnings."]

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

SOVIET WANTS RECOGNITION OF CHITA GOVT.

REACTIONARY FORCES TO BE WIPED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Nov. 22.

Following the defeat of General Wrangel the Moscow Government is paying serious attention to Siberia where, according to a Vladivostock telegram, the outlook is full of dark possibilities. The Soviet has instructed the Verkhneudinsk Government to take the strongest measures to secure general recognition of the Bolshevist Far Eastern Government recently established at Chita. It says that the reactionary forces must be wiped out and the Vladivostock Government overthrown, unless it recognises the Chita Government which is already issuing orders to Vladivostock, whose attitude is one of hesitancy.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN NEAR EAST.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS TO CONFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

Paris.—It is learned in official circles that the French and British Premiers are metting in London shortly in order to consider the whole question of the Near East, especially the situation in Asia Minor and the Caucasus which are regarded as very serious.

The defeat of M. Venezelos will probably entail withdrawal of the Greek army from Smyrna.

TROOPS EVACUATED FROM CRIMEA.

GEN. WRANGEL INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Nov. 22.

Constantinople.—General Wrangel, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that between twenty-five and thirty-thousand front line troops had been evacuated from the Crimea and five-thousand wounded had been evacuated but fifteen thousand were left behind.

WRANGLE'S OPTIMISM.

"TO GO FOR BOLSHEVISTS AGAIN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 22.

General Wrangel appears to be optimist of the first order, for he talks, in an interview with the "Evening News'" Constantinople correspondent, of forming the nucleus of a new army with the remains of his shattered forces who are anxious, he says, to go for the Bolshevists again. General Wrangel added that his infantry have provisionally gone to Gallipoli and the Cossacks to Lemnos. He attributed his defeat to the Reds' overwhelming numbers but says that the pursuit was badly organised and the Wrangelites saved all rifles and machine-guns, but had to blow up armoured cars and tanks

"EYES ON INDIA."

In the course of his interview with Reuter's representative, General Wrangel expressed an opinion that the Bolsheviks were likely next to attack Georgia. He added:—They have their eyes on India and are seeking everywhere in the East, the most inflammable areas.

PLIGHT OF 100,000 REFUGEES FROM CRIMEA.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO BUY FOOD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 22.

Constantinople.—Sixty-seven overcrowded ships with well over 100,000 refugees from the Crimea are now lying off Constantinople. The tug in which Reuter's correspondent visited this tragic fleet was received everywhere with cries:—"Bread. For God's sake give us bread", chiefly from women and children. The Committee of the British subjects in Constantinople is sending bread, rice, and condensed milk to the ships and is appealing for funds to purchase food.

SIR. H. RUMBOLD.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 22.

Reuter learns that Sir Horace Rumbold, recently the British Minister in Warsaw, has arrived in Constantinople, where he is assuming the duties of the British High Commissioner, in succession to Admiral de Robeck.

WAR AS A CURSE.

WANTED AN INTERNATIONAL ARMY

M. LAFONTAINE'S MOVING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 22.

Geneva.—The feature of to-day's meeting of the League of Nations was a remarkable utterance by M. Lafontaine, Belgian delegate, on the question of armaments. from which nightmare, he said, all peoples were agreed, the world must be delivered. Nevertheless, the time for disarmament had not yet come, but a war henceforth must be considered as a curse. Armies must now-a-days be at the disposition of justice, as one great international army. M. Lafontaine exclaimed. in moving accents:—"Armenia is on the point of destruction, in the presence of the assemblage of the nations controlling millions of soldiers."

M. Lafontaine suggested the appointment of a commission to examine the question and appealed to those nations which had suffered the least from the war to furnish "soldiers of justice" as the nucleus of an international army. If they did not make an effort, universal execration would be meted out to the League of Nations. M. Lafontaine's speech was greeted with a storm of cheers and the cries of Bravo from the public galleries.

WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

DETAILS OF LEWIS-BASHAM CONTEST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 22.

The fight, between Kid Lewis and Basham at the Albert Hall for the Welter-weight Championship was very fast and keen. Lewis at the outset delivered heavy-body blows and rights to the jaw, and had the better of the first couple of rounds. After that Basham boxed beautifully scoring with lefts to face and rights to the jaw, and cleverly avoiding Lewis' hefty swings. Lewis was most anxious to get to close quarters, but Basham kept him out well, and led halfway on points. In the fourteenth round. Lewis split Basham's left ear which bled profusely. In the nineteenth, right to jaw, sent Basham down for a count of eight, and when he rose right and left finished the fight.

CABLE ITEM.

Geneva.—Mr. Balfour has arrived here to join in the deliberations of the League of Nations.

GUJERAT VILLAGE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

The first Gujarat Villge Officers' Conference met to-day. The President-elect Sardar Anardhan Pathak arrived this morning and met with an enthusiastic reception. The Conference commenced sittings at 1-30 p.m. After the presidential address which was well received, the Subjects Committee was elected and began its sittings. Important resolutions regarding the glaring defects of the village service system, etc., are under keen discussion.

NEW URDU WEEKLY AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, having admitted the declaration of the National Urdu weekly, the "Bharat Sewak" filed by Lala Shambhu Nath Chopra last month the paper will appear from Monday next.

BURMA'S CONSTITUTION

A PREMATURE STATEMENT.

QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 22.

A statement was made to-day that Mr. Montagu had decided to bring Burma within the provisions of the Government of India Act 1919, by constituting Burma "a new Governor's province" but that the detailed scheme would not necessarily be wholly identical with that at present being introduced in the eight other provinces to which the Act applies. The Secretary of State for India has, however, now announced that it is premature to state that the decision has been taken to apply the Government of India Act to Burma. The question is still being considered by the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India.

VOTING AT NAGPUR.

"A DULL AFFAIR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

A large number of spectators watched the proceeding of the Council elections of the urban constituency of Nagpur and Kamptee which was a dull affair.

At the polling yesterday for returning the representatives to the Reformed Councils for the Urban constituency of Nagpur, it is estimated only 400 out of about 4,000 votes exercised their franchise.

REFORMED COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The following Press note has been issued:—

The 6th December, 1920 has been fixed by the Government as the last date for receipt of the Council of State voting papers duly signed by the voters.

7th December 1920, 12 noon has been fixed by the Government for counting of votes recorded till 6th idem for the Council of State Non-Mahomedan Constituency, Bombay, Old Customs House. Candidates or their representatives duly authorized in writing by the former may attend the counting.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following candidates have been nominated for election by the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council and that their names will appear on the Voting Papers in the order given below:—

1. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E
2. Mr. Nowroji Bapuji Saklatvala.

Votes will be recorded at the Head Quarter Office of the Association, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, 25th November 1920.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have elected the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Froom as the of State and the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten and Mr. S. J. Gillum as Representatives on the Bombay Legislative Council.

MILLOWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE FOR COUNCIL.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has, in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Regulations, elected Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy as the Association's representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly.

SUCCESS OF TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

CAPTURE OF ARMENIAN CAPITAL.

KEMAL PASHA ADVANCING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

A telegram from Geneva says it is reported that the Turkish Nationalists have captured Erivan, Capital of Armenia.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha is advancing, the Armenians have lost Kars and, if Alexandropol falls, communication between Armenia and Georgia will be cut. Moreover, owing to the collapse of Wrangel the Bolsheviks will be free to join with the Turkish Nationalists.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY LADY LLOYD.

MUSLIMS' RESENTMENT.

The prize destribution ceremony to the students of the Madrasi-i-Anjuman-i-Islam took place yesterday at the Anjuman Hall, H. E. Sir George Lloyd presiding. The prizes were given away by H. E. Lady Lloyd.

A large number of Mahomedans had assembled outside the school premises and they cried "shame" whenever anybody went in and out of the building. Earlier in the afternoon many students were prevailed upon not to attend the ceremony, and the school authorities had to call in the Police to eject the volunteers. In spite of the large police force, however, the attendance of both students and visitors was very poor, and many of the boys to whom prizes had been awarded were absent at the ceremony.

In the course of the report it was stated that in spite of the earnest appeal made to the Mahomedan community, the number of boys was the same as last year, viz 235. The report by the Headmaster went on to say:—

"It is my painful duty to have to record here that the Mahomedan community of Bombay have allowed to fall into neglect, for reasons best known to themselves, this essentially Islamic Institution,—the only one of its kind throughout the length and breadth of the Bombay Presidency. What ever was done for it was done in the glorious past. It is much to be regretted that the better-to-do classes should studiously avoid sendinig their sons to this institution, and if any gentleman does sometimes undertake to do so, he is ever on the alert to find out the most frivolous pretext to withdraw his son from this institution, though I know from personal experience he is prepared to put up with the most glaring defects in other schools. Only very recently an influential member of the Anjuman-i-Islam withdrew his son from this school on the flimsy plea of change of a master as if other institutions are immune from such fluctuation."

Out of the 11 boys sent up for the Matriculation Examination five boys came out successful and out of seven boys sent up for Government service, four came out successful. The primary schools at Sandhurst Road and Nagpada were making good progress and the Educational Inspector had spoken well of them.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan, in the absence of Mr. Justice Kajiji the President of the Society made a lengthy speech welcoming their Excellencies and giving a history of the institution, since its very inception.

After this there were some recitations, which were much appreciated. The prizes were then given away by Lady Lloyd.

Sir George Lloyd then said.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor in reply to the address said:

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, and gentlemen and boys of the Anjuman-i-Islam,

Lady Lloyd and I most sincerely endorse the regrets you have just expressed at the inability of Mr. Justice Kajiji to be present here to-day, and I hope you will convey to him on our behalf our sincere wishes for a speedy recovery from his recent illness.

Our first duty, however, Sir, is gratefully to acknowledge the very cordial reception which you have given to Lady Lloyd and myself on this our first visit to the Anjuman-i-Islam schools in the city. I have just listened with the deepest interest to Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan's description of the inception and steady growth of this great institution showing as it does a history of progress which at every stage in its career has evoked generous financial and other gifts from distinguished Moslems from the start.

You, Sir, have shown us that the original cost of this building was met chiefly by subscriptions from the Moslem community with a comparatively small assistance from Government and that the additions of Library, Hostel, Gymnasium and Museum have also been very largely the result of Moslem generosity, a generosity that is still expressed in subscriptions for the annual maintenance of the work of the Schools.

But, Sir, this is not the only, or indeed I think the most interesting thing in the address you have submitted to me. The passages in which you have laid stress upon the importance you attribute to religious teaching in this school are worthy of attention by every Moslem parent who has the welfare of his community and his children at heart. I am myself a strong believer in the importance of maintaining religious teaching in secular schools, because I am confident that this tends to that discipline and respect for authority in the home and in the larger world outside which is the very foundation of good citizenship This regard for discipline and for the moral training of character has always been a strong feature of the great religion which you profess, and you do well to-day, when throughout the world authority of all kinds, whether it be in the home or the world outside, is being attacked by frivolous doctrines of one sort or another, to emphasise the importance you attribute to religious teaching and to the virtues which flow from it.

I am sorry to hear in one passage of your Headmaster's address a pessimistic note in regard to the present finances of this school. At the same time I feel very confident that this is a difficulty that can easily be overcome. My experience is during the last

(Continued on next page.)

BOM[illegible]

MEN'S FIRM RESOLVE.

WILL THE AUTHORITIES CLIMB DOWN?

Yesterday was the last date for the postal strikers to return to work, according to the last ultimatum issued to them by the authorities who had known it very well before even issuing the ultimatum that it would prove as impotent, as it was futile. Mr. Sams, the Presidency Postmaster met the men at Gowalia Tank in the morning and advised them that their demands would be reconsidered if they resumed duty that day. But the men gave the reply which Mr. Sams should very well have known would be the only response to his advice. They again made the authorities realise their firm stand and their spirit of starving rather than surrendering ignominiously to injustice.

The attitude of the strikers has now convinced all concerned, that they would not go back until their grievances which have been admitted to be genuine on all sides and which even the postal authorities have not been able to refute, are conceded. But what are the public going to do now? They have suffered immensely for a pretty long time as two months, but still they were entertaining a hope that better counsel would prevail and the authorities would meet the rightful demands of the strikers. Now that it has been definitely ascertained that the regular postmen and telegraph peons are determined to seek their bread elsewhere, what are the authorities going to do for the relief of the suffering public? They tried their level best and wasted lavished untold amounts for a "smooth arrangement" in the absence of their regular employees and how far they have succeeded is well known to those members of the public who received registered letters which were due in Bombay by the 21st October, on the 15th instant! Enquiries made at responsible quarters show that the public is not ready to undergo any more suffering or inconvenience for the sake of the obdurate authorities. The postal clerks who were rendering yeomen's service —of course, some for the sake of a few pieces of silver and some under pressure from their superiors—seem to be thinking it unfair to help the authorities in breaking the strike.

The Gas Company has not as yet been able to improve the quality of their gas nor have they been able to light street lamps beyond the Byculla Bridge. Pedestrians of those localities are still left to bump against each other after sunset.

The other day Mr. Burth wrote a letter to the Gas-workers' Union proposing to re-employ a large number of the strikers. But the men are not prepared to comply with the proposal, unless all of them are taken back.

There is a rumour in the city that Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner is helping the Gas Company by lending the services of several municipal employees.

POSTMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Ginwala writes:—

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received on behalf of the above fund:—

Rs. 200, Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co; Rs. 200, Messrs. Champsey Bhara and Co.; Rs. 200, Messrs. Nappu Nansey and Co; Rs. 50, Hakim Ramlal and others. Total Rs. 650.

TRAMWAY SETTLEMENT.

(By JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)

If people are anxious to create trouble they may talk about unconditional surrender, but such talk is wicked and criminal and calculated to provoke a strike. The men are far from satisfied with what they got, but I am hoping, now that the strike is over that we can settle points of difference without passion and with reason. The concessions made, however, were substantial enough to induce me to advise the men to resume work. The Deputation that awaited on H. E. the Governor clearly declared that settlement was possible if the Company would announce openly what they contemplated in secret. More than once this view has been published long before the *via media* was discovered if the men's deputation to Mr. Lucas to hear from him personally the terms offered. I have taken care that there should be no misunderstanding and I am assured that there will be none. What was offered orally is exactly what was stated to me before the Deputation to the Governor. I will now proceed to state what was asked and what was conceded, so that readers can see the nature of the concessions:

(1) We asked Rs. 32 pay with 25 per cent. allowance and without any bonus. The Company has conceded Rs. 27 pay with 25 per cent. allowance, and Rs. 5 bonus with 25 per cent. allowance. There is no difference arithmatically. Originally they offered Rs. 27 pay with 25 per cent. allowance and Rs. 5 bonus without 25 per cent. allowance.

(2) The bonus was originally illusory because it was not earned unless a man worked 26 days in a month and it was forfeited as a fine. It will now be earned if he works 26 days and it will not be forfeited if he is fined. It will be earned in 23 days if absent for more than four days on leave or illness. The bonus has ceased to be illusory and practically consolidated with the pay. This was what was asked.

(3) The men will now get one day off every week. They never got any leave at all. The Company's idea of leave was singular. If a man worked for 28 days he got two days extra pay and this was considered leave on full pay for two days. This made 24 days a year. A further offer was made of seven days' pay at the end of the year. This made 31 days' leave on full pay. The men will now get one day off every week. This makes 52 days a year. The men will get Rs. 27 a month with one day off every week. This would make 52

(Continued on next page.)

TOPICS.

S. and Japan—China and U. S.—Italy —Brussels Finance Congress—China and the Consortium—Birth Control Movement.

(From India Information Bureau.)

Measures are being proposed by the Californial legislature directed against the Japanese in the United States, and the issues thus arising are commanding much attention in the U. S. and Japan. An inquiry into the situation between Japan and the U. S. by persons in high positions, not officials, has brought to light the following points:—

1. A genuine feeling of apprehension pervades through the responsible Japanese quarters over the Anti-Japanese movement in the U. S. because of the fear that it may lead to intensified exclusion movements against the Japanese elsewhere, especially in British dominions.

2. The Japanese maintain that the voting of the California measures would add fuel to the Anti-American feeling already created by America's blocking what the Japanese call their legitimate expansion in the Far East", especially in China and Siberia. China remains Japan's greatest hope and her greatest problem.

3. While genuinely alarmed at the Anti-Japanese movements abroad, the leading Japanese secretly are disturbed at the growth of the individualist movement at home, arising from the dissatisfaction of the people over the economic and political conditions and the poverty in large cities; the discontent of labourers resulting from the absorption of social ideas from the West; hostility to capitalism and a tendency to blame the nation's leaders for inability to check what they term Japan's normal isolation from the rest of the world.

4. Though a war between the U. S. and Japan is deemed "of course an impossibility", an enstrangement of friendly relations may result from the present situation. The tension of feeling has reached a high pitch among Jajanese who believe that the time has now arrived when they must "speak out frankly in defence of our interests and say what we want to in the world".

The "Herald of Asia," a conservative Japanese weekly asserts that the danger is accentuated, especially with regard to Japanese relations to China, where "the Americans with the willing cooperation of the British. miss no opportunity of showing up the Japanese in the worst possible light before the Chinese, thus trying to keep the two Asiatic nations estranged".

The newspaper charges that the Americans think that thus they advance their own economic and ploitical interests; but it expresses the belief that one day China will waken to what it terms the common dangers imperiling the developement of Asiatic races.

When Asia again awakes to play its role in world history, says the Herald, "Every deed of injustice and unmerited provocation experienced at the hands of the gotistical nations of the West inevitably would add to the combined bitterness of Asiatic sentiment toward the West".

China and The U. S.

The attention of diplomatic observers was turned during the fortnight to affairs in the Far East. The situation growing out of recent developements in China with regard to Russian diplomatic advances to China is causing concern that presages, according to press opinion, "possibly dangerous results" This situation has arisen out of China's acceptance of a proposal from the Russian authorities that the latter formally renounced all right and concessions previously exercised by the Russian Government in China. The Soviet Government in a recent note to the Chinese Government also renounced "all conquests made by the Government, of the Czar in China Mamchuria or anywhere else." The Soviet Government, the note said. restores to China without any compensation whatsoever, the mining, forest and all other privileged concessions of which China was robbed by the Government of the Czar, by the Government of Kerensky, or the brigands Horvath, Zemeinov, Kolchak, and Russian generals and capitalists. The Soviet Government also renounces the indemnity to be paid on account of the Boxer rebellion of 1900.

"The Soviet Government will abolish all privileges whatsoever enjoyed by Russian traders in China, and no person. even though a Russian missionary or priest, shall be incapable of being brought to justice before a local Chinese official for whatsoever crime he may have committed".

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister to the United States, declared in a statement as regards the situation, "The Russian question in China is not generally understood here. It is of particular importance to China because of the geographical situation. We have a coterminus frontier of over 2,000 miles in the North, and Russians from Siberia come into China and Chinese go over there in large numbers. so that the disorganised state of Government in Russia at the present time is of very great inconvenience to China." "China cannot formally recognise the Russian Government without acting in consance with the United States. The Chinese people have the friendliest feelings for the Russian people, Our earliest relations with the Occident were with Rusia, and we want to see Russia work out a truly democratic from of Government."

Press opinion in this country expresses apprehension over China's acceptance of the Russian note. It is considered that the fulfilment of the present Chinese decision would be "a most dangerous precedent" violating a principle that has been the very basis of wholesale relations between the civilised West and China and menacing the whole fabric of future relations between the U. S., Europe and China. The New York *Times*, as well as the press in the country, offers the suggestion that the extreme Chinese nationalists are connected with the "far-reaching hand of Bolsheviks propoganda, and declared the possibility of danger in the East on account of the" diplomatic intrigue in the Near East and along the pathway to India "which become a serious situation a few weeks ago, and which made the English extremely apprehensive as to the future destiny of the British Imperial rule in the East". There are the underlying causes, says the *Times*. that led to the negotiations, economic and political ,between Primier Lloyd George and the envoys from Russia in London.

Italy.

The situation in Italy has quited down and negotiations are under way between the Government and the workers' representatives, though the fundamental issue between labor and capital has not suffered a compromise. According to prominent American travellers recently returned from Italy the crisis there was more an experiment by labor to make a trial of its strength than to usher in an industrial republic immediately. Prof. Scott Nearing, a prominent American radical, who recently returned from a tour in Europe, says that the labor situation in Italy offers the brightest possibilities for a great change in Europe's industrial structure. The demands of the Italian workers formulated as a basis for negotiations between labor and the Government are summarised below:—

1. The workmen's Council must control purchase of raw materials, 2. Must supervise the sale of finished products, 3. Must fix the price of finished products, 4. Must superintend the grading of wages. 5. Must control all goods unloaded, 6. Must decide what task each workman is best adapted to accomplish, 7. Must obey the conditions of employment of the industrial establishment, 8. Must control the general expenses of the establishments, and especially limit the expenses of the present proprietors and directors. who will participate in the profits, 9. Must decide when new machinery is necessary. 10. Must supervise hygienic and sanitary conditions. 11. Must insist that proprietors furnish necessary utensils, 12. The employers must not resort to artificial industrial rises. 13. Employers prevent "rumping".

This programme does not include any changes demanded in land-holding..

Brussels Finance Congress.

The Brussels Finance Congress, which has been in session to decide on measures to adjust the international credit situation has unanimously adopted the report on public finance as decided upon by various committees which worked on it. A first step toward the organization of an international credit system, an international clearing house, and a permanent organism for collecting and distributing information about the financial situation of the different countries are the tangible results of the Conference.

The committee concludes that first of all public opinion must be worked upon, attention being drawn to the fact that a reduction in prices and restoration of prosperity is dependent upon increased production, which finds a serious obstacle in the continual excess of Government expenditure over revenue. The report says on an average 20 per cent of national revenues still are being spent on armaments and preparations for war, adding "the conference desires to affirm with greatest emphasis that the world cannot afford this expenditure".

China and the Consortium.

The American—British, French, and Japanese banking groups in the new China consortium have been holding sessions in New York city to come to a final agreement as to the "details of the consortium in respect to the size and guarantee of the loans to become available to China." It is reported that this international banking group started the plan primarily to remove "the possibility of international jealousies and dissolving a possible danger to China's integrity through the conclusion of secret loans and agreements". It is proposed that the initial payment of $25,000,000 shall be made after a number of stringent demands are met by China. They are:

1. That the consortium shall have supervision over the expenditures.
2. That the entire Chinese standing army be disbanded.
3. That the North and South of China be reunited.
4. That a part of the loan be assigned to the Southern provinces.
5. That a portion of the customs duty and the tax on salt be set aside as guarantee of repayment.

The clause which provides for disbandment of the army is viewed with particular suspicion by a large proportion of the officials in China, who feel that it cannot help but put the Chinese at the mercy of Japan, This group of Chinese would like to call off the entire proposition. The indications are, however, that China will be compelled to accept the terms in their entirely.

Birth Control.

Among the progressive movements in America at the present time is the agitation for birth control. The title of the movement indicates its objects, and the agitation itself has found its inspiration in he countries of Europe, among the progressive thinkers and organizers there. It is leading many women's clubs in the United States to endorse steps toward the lifting of the ban on the dissemination of information on birth control. The following resolution adopted by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs will be instructive to readers in India.

"Whereas one of the primary necessities for family and therefore for public health is an intelligently determined interval tietween pregnancies to be secured by regulating the inception of life and not by interfering with life after it starts; and.

Whereas, the lack of knowledge as to how to secure such an interval frequntly results in serious disaster for mothers and babies and indirectly for the entire community; be it.

Resolved that the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs urge speedy removal of all barriers, due to legal restrictions, tradition, predijudice or ignorance, which now prevents parents from excess to such scientific knowledge on this subject as is possessed by the medical profession."

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL.

(Continued from previous page.)

two years that the Bombay public give an immediate and a generous response when their assistance is asked in favour of a really good cause. Here in this city I am glad to say there are not lacking large numbers of Moslem gentlemen who will I am confident come to your aid if once they are made fully aware of your need and I am sure that you need only to make an appeal to put the finances of this school on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

I hope and believe that there are signs that your community is realising the urgent importance of seeing that Moslem children keep pace with other communities in education matters. The realisation is not as complete as I could wish; but I can assure you that my Government is most keenly sympathetic to you in your aims at the betterment of your community and of raising the general value of education amongst the poorer Moslems throughout the Presidency. Now that I have paid this visit to your school I shall continue to take an increasing interest in all that appertains to its progress and to its welfare.

In conclusion. let me congratulate the students on the recitations in Persian, Urdu and other languages which we have just heard, and let me once again thank you for the opportunity you have given to Lady Lloyd and myself to visit your school, a visit from which we have derived very real pleasure.

Mr. H. B. Tyabji then proposed a hearty vote of thanks both to Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

The Moslem visitors were again greeted with loud cries of "shame" at the time of their departure from the Hall.

STUDENT RENOUNCES SCHOLARSHIP

The following letter has been sent to the Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam:—

THE SECRETARY,
Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

The Anjuman authorities have done a great wrong to Moslems by arranging the prizes to be distributed by her Excellency, Lady Lloyd.

As a protest I have great pleasure in renouncing the Anjuman scholarship of Rs. 60 per term.

I also request you to oblige the Muhammedans by changing the name of the institution into Anjuman-i-Johukum.

I hope that the Bombay Moslems will exhibit their indignation by holding a public meeting to condemn your anti-Moslim action.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. GUNMAKER.

"STUDENTS COMPELLED TO ATTEND."

AN ALLEGATION AGAINST SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

Sir,—I crave the courtesy of your most popular paper for the publication of these few lines in its esteemed columns.

A few Khilafat workers were distributing the handbills among the Mussalmans near the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, with the intention that they may know what God's commands are regarding such ceremonies as was held in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School to-day under the circumstances we are passing through.

Many students themselves went to the handbill distributors and askel for the copies, and when they read it they turned their faces towards their homes, believing that it is a sin to attend such a ceremony. When the Anjuman authorities saw them actually going home, they at once sent their teachers to bring the students back to school. Three teachers ran after the boys and caught hold of them in the compound of *Pedrushah's Dargah*, just opposite to the Sitaram Building. The poor children were threatened with immediate dismissal from the school in addition to the severe punishments they are liable to receive at any rate. These children were then forced to remain there within the compound of the Dargarh under the charge of one of the teachers; and the remaining two posted themselves on the road to the Crawford Market, to prevent other boys from going home. Every boy that met them was threatened with all sorts of punishments and then was taken to the Dargarh to be "interned" temporarily there with his other fellow-students. When the number reached seventeen and all hopes of capturing any more victims was past, they were escorted under the guidance of their teacher and the bodyguard of police sergeant with a few sepoys to the school much against their will.

One cannot conceive of a greater moral degradation than that displayed by the teachers and authorities concerned on this occasion. This event reminds the citizens of Bombay of a peculiar event that took place on 11th December 1918 and which is known to us all as a *Lamentable fiasco* or *a red letter day in the history of Bombay.*

This is the sort of moral training that Bombay Muslim children receive at the hands of these so-called teachers—to whose charge the moulding and shaping of destinies of the coming generation is entrusted. Does it not mean "obey not God's commands—leave aside your conscience and come to the prize distribution ceremony to please the Governor so that he may confer one more title on the Khanbahadurs on the coming new year's day. One more incident I cannot help mentioning here. The placards that were posted near the Anjuman-i-Islam High School were torn down and thrown away by the Anjuman peon by order of the Anjuman authorities, who evidently showed disrespect to the Koranic quotations which must command every respect, and regard from a Muslim at least.—Yours, etc.,

"AN EYE-WITNESS."

Bombay, Nov. 22.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

(Continued from previous page.)

days' leave on full pay according to the old computation. Of course if the men work on their leave day instead of taking a holiday they will get extra pay for this day at the rate of 1½ day. We are asking at the rate of 2 days i.e. double the ordinary pay, but we prefer the men should take leave and therefore the lower the rate the greater the chances that the men will take rest.

(4). The men will get 15 days' leave on full pay after 11 months' work. They had no such leave hitherto.

(5). The Workshop men will be placed the same system as the Matunga Railway Workshop. This was all that was asked.

(6). The B Class inspectors will be classed as A Class inspectors—the B Class is to be abolished. Recruitment to the A Class will be from the B Class by preference. I do not see any gain to the men, but I am not sure. I trust the Directors will do something for them.

(7). The only substantial claim that has not yet been granted is the claim for increment of Rs. 5 at the end of the first year and a further increment of Rs. 10 at the end of the third year in lieu of the present Rs. 3 increment at the end of the 2nd year and a further Rs. 10 at the end of the third year. I have put forth a modified claim of Rs. 3—3—3—6. This will mean an increased cost to the Company of less than half an anna per diem for the first four years and Rs. 2 per mensem after that period. The advantage to the Company is that it will be a great inducement to the men to put in 4 years' regular service and thus reduce the absenteeism complained off.

If this be unconditional surrender then I welcome most heartily unconditional surrender. But I cannot understand the object of these men who handle truth so carelessly. If it is to discredit Unions then Father Time will teach the usual lesson. If it is to cause trouble then Sir Stanley Reed who is a director of the Tramway Board might do a little censorship with benefit to the Company.

CONGRESS BULLETIN.

All the Provincial Congress Committees and the District Congress Committees in various provinces are requested to hold meetings in their reispective places for the election of the delegates for the ensuing Congress and inform the undersigned of the approximate number of the delegates that are likely to attend the session at Nagud, on or before the 15th December 1920.

(Sd.) W. H. DHABE.
President Accommodation Sub-Committee

GUJARAT PATEL-TALATI CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

At the second day's sittings of the First Gujarat Village Officers (Patel-Talati) Conference, resolutions on Village Hegemony, Bank Family Funds. and the starting of a national weekly organ, representing village reconstruction, were passed unanimously. Conference concluded in the evening.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the prize distribution of the Anjuman-i-Islam School Bombay on Monday, afternoon.

His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India, Lady Rawlinson, His Highness Prince Ferous of Persia, Mirza Gulam Husein Khan, Mr F. W. Thomas, Major J. C. R. Gannon, Major F. A. Macartney and Major O. M. Lund and Miss Collins arrived at the Government House on Sunday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Raja of Jawhar at Government House on Saturday morning.

Major-General Sir George MacMunn, arrived at Government House, on Saturday.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Lady Monro, Lieut-General Sir William Marshall, Lady Marshall, Major W. W. Muir, Captain A. B. H. Bridges and Mr. Benjamin Strong left Government House, on Saturday.

A MAHARAJA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Maharajah of Kapurtala has waived the recovery of Rs. 2,76,247-9-7 due on account of the expenditure incurred during the war on the Kapurtala Imperial Service Troops, which is to be now considered as a war contribution to the British Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"WATER SUPPLY"

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—Will you please find room for the following:—

"The present supply of water at Dadar and surrounding areas has been considerably restricted and the water is let in daily in the mornings between 4-30 and 7 a.m. and evenings 7 to 10 p.m.; the difficulty to obtain sufficient water needed for consumption for 12 hours from 7 to 7 p.m. is so keenly felt by thousands who reside in Chawls, containing on an average about 20 rooms, each room holding about 3-4 souls, that on almost all days they have been obliged to continuously stand at the tap room, insufficiently supplied by the land-lords, in almost every case with no separate connections to the top floors, waiting for an opportunity to get at the tap and when one manages to do so, he goes on utilising it till his requirements are over, which at times takes about 15 to 30 minutes. If, at this rate, by the time all the tenants get a decent supply of water to meet their minimum requirements of the day, the flow is stopped and they have to resort to some other sources of supply, such as dilapidated wells, etc. The present difficulty for water especially in Chawls, where there are only one or two taps in each floor and water will not rise when the tap on the ground floor is opened, is such that every day can witness a miserable and despairing scene. Will not the Corporation arrange to let the flow continue at least for a couple of hours during the silent hours at night, so that the buildings and chawls fitted with Tanks may have an opportunity of getting these partially filled which may help the residents to use the tank water for bathing and other washing purposes, thus relieving their grievances to a certain extent.—Yours, etc.

N. R. IYER.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

TRANSFER TICKETS AND THE CORPORATION.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—The decision of the Municipal Corporation that the B. E. S. T. Co. was justified in stopping transfer Tickets during the continuance of the present strike is erroneous and betrays a great ignorance of the rights secured to the travelling public by the Deed of settlement. For clause 15 (A) of the Deed of Settlement of (1905) with the Co. runs as follows:—The B. E. S. T. Co. shall have authority:—"(A) to take tolls fares and charges for the use of the tramway at rates to be fixed subject to the approval of the Corporation and in so far as regards "passenger traffic" over the lines comprised in the now existing tramways the fare shall (subject as hereafter provided) be at a uniform rate of one anna from any one point to any other point. x x x (special fares to be fixed with the Corporation's sanction for the conveyance of the first class passengers)." This is the only clause regulating fares for passenger traffic. When the Corporation has no power to allow any increase in the fare over the existing tramways, much less can the Co. charge more than one anna over the tramways existing in 1905. Now if a person has to go from Girgaum to Museum East (old track), he will have to pay more than one anna, and if he boards No. 8 car, he will have to pay three annas. Over the new tramways i.e. tramlines laid after 1905 no increase in fares is legal without express sanction of the Corporation. That too has not been secured by the Co. The Co. has no power under any clause to make alterations in the fares to suit its convenience or to suspend any rules and Bye-laws published. Thus the travelling public is being defrauded by the B. E. S. T. Co. since the stopping of transfer Tickets. Clause 26* refers to any breach of the covenant by the Co. with the Corporation in case of the occurrence of a strike, and has nothing to do with passenger traffic. It is hoped that Corporations read the clause on which they want to rely and do not betrav an ignorance of law by their extra zeal as shareholders of any co.—Yours etc.

RAMKRISHNA S. NAVALKAR.

*Clause 26 runs as follows: The B. E. S. T. Company shall not be liable for breach of any covenant agreement or stipulation herein contained which may inevitably be caused by reason of any strike, or combination of workmen, or any riot, or commotion, or, by the outbreak of hostilities of war, the act of God, or unavoidable accident or any other circumstance beyond the control of the B. E. S. T. Company (exculsive of the want of funds) and no such breach shall be deemed a default on the part of the B. E. S. T. Company.

SECTIONAL HOLIDAYS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—May I appeal through your columns, to all the Heads of Government Offices, to be good enough not to deprive their staff of their sectional holidays granted by Government? Are these Heads of Offices aware that by their action in compelling their men to work on important Holidays, they are hurting the religious feelings of the men? Arrears there will always be so long as Government does not provide sufficient men for the work. Are the men to suffer for this? I myself belong to the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay and my painful experience is that I have been asked to attend office on all holidays Bank and Sectional. If I remember aright it was in the time of Mr. Brickstocke, I.C.S., who was the Accountant General here that an order was issued by him directing that men should not be compelled to work on sectional holidays. There are, I think clear Government of India Orders to this effect. The practice in Mr. Brickstocke's time was to allow sectional holidays on the only condition that the men having arrears should work extra hours on other working days. That was a very reasonable order, and I would specially appeal to our present Accountant General Mr. Milne who has a great reputation for being a broadminded and sympathetic officer to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor Mr. Brickstocke in the matter and thus earn the gratitude of his men. I am sure he will not deny that it is always the case that the work done on holidays is work done unwillingly without any heart in it and that it is invariably not good work. Will he kindly give his earnest consideration to my suggestion and follow Mr. Brickstocke's orders?—Yours, etc.

'AGGRIEVED.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

NON-COOPERATION.

WEAPON FOR R.. AND GETTING SWARAJ.

MR. GANDHI IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here on Sunday morning. and had a cordial welcome from the Nationalists of Delhi. On being seen by a representative he had very little to add to what had already appeared in the press. Asked whether he thought he would be able to run all the educational institutions in this country without taking any financial aid from Government, Mr. Gandhi replied: "Yes, if I can carry the country with me. I think it is quite possible to run all the present institutions without any Government aid."

In reply to the enquiry whether the success hitherto achieved by Non-Cooperation made him confident of its ultimate triumph, Mr. Gandhi said: "Yes, certainly."

To the question: Are the Non-Cooperation and the Khilafat agitation really two separate movements, or have they been merged into one another for the realisation of any particular object? Mr. Gandhi said "Non-Cooperation has been adopted by the country as a means to an end. It has been adopted for the rectification of the Khilafat wrongs. the Punjab wrongs and the attainment of Swaraj.

Further asked, if in spite of all that is happening he was still as sanguine as ever in his belief that India would attain Self-Government within a year or so, he replied: "I still consider it possible to attain Swaraj in India within one year if India responds sufficiently. But whilst I think that the response is not quite as adequate as it might have been, it is adequate enough to make me not to despair of more in the near future."

SENSATION AT AHMEDABAD.

ARREST OF SWARAJ SABHA SECRETARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

Mr. Anasalal Naranji, Secretary Prantej Swarjya Sabha and six others were arrested on the 12th instant on the alleged charge of removing singodis planted by bhois in a based irrigation tank. Neighbouring villagers have been betterly complaining against the singodi growth. which was to be officially removed in the near future. Bail application is not granted as the police papers are still not available. Three women, including a girl of seven have been also arrested and released on bail. The arrestes caused great local exciteme.t.

"PIONEER'S" DISCOVERY.

A BOLSHEVIK PROCLAMATION UNEARTHED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Pioneer" says that a copy of a Bolshevik Proclamation which has come into its hands, illustrates the methods resorted to against the people of the Kuban and Terek provinces and the Black Sea coastal area. This document which is signed by M. Landor, the Special Plenipotentiary of the All-Russian Extraordinary Inquisitory Committee in the North Caucasus sets out the punishments to be inflicted on those who do not actively assist in bringing about the destruction of the "White Bands", which have become daring by reason of the agitation carried on by Wrangel agents. "The activities of these bands will be put down by us with merciless cruelty and the inhabitants of the villages, who fail to give information against the Whites or to fight against them, are to be dealt with in the following manner:—

(1) Such villages as shall conceal the Whites will be destroyed, the entire adult population will be shot and all property confiscated. (2) All persons giving any assistance whatever to the Whites will be shot. (3) The majority of persons at present serving among these Bands have left their relatives in the towns and villages. The names and particulars of all these have been placed on record by us and in case of the continuation of the activity of these Bands, all adult relatives of the individuals fighting us will be arrested and shot, all property confiscated and small children deported into Russia. (4) In case of risings of entire villages or towns against us, we shall be compelled to institute measures of mass terror. For every Red Army soldier killed, we shall kill several hundred persons belonging to the bourgeois class."

Correspondence.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL STATION SCHEME.

WHERE ARE THE PLANS AND DESIGNS OF GOVERNMENT?

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle".)

Sir,—The Press Note recently issued by Government, in connection with the Grant Road Terminal Station Scheme, says that the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company has made a careful examination of all the possible sites for the Station in question, and has come to the conclusion that no site other than the one selected by Government, against which the Public have made such vigorous protest, could be accepted by the Company, without being put to serious inconvenience and difficulty. The nature of this inconvenience and difficulty the Government have tried to explain by a reference to certain plans and designs, which they have in their possession, but which they have so far deliberately and studiously withheld from the public. This, I submit, Sir, is unfair. In the absence of the said plans and designs it is simply impossible for the lay mind to form any conception of the correctness or otherwise of the facts stated by Government in their said Press Note, and the arguments based on them, as also the deductions and conclusions derived therefrom by Government. The public are not prepared, without convincing proofs, to accept on trust the ex-cathedra statements, which have an air of plausibility, made by Government in their Press Note, regarding the difficulties (which, by the way, do not appear to be insurmountable) the railway company are liable to encounter, in case they accepted the alternative scheme proposed by the Parsi Deputation. Even the Government appear to be somewhat conscious of the fact that the difficulties of the railway company are not insurmountable, otherwise they would not have seen the necessity of capping the climax of plausibility by stating that there would be "a delay of at least several years," if the northern site suggested by the Parsi Deputation is preferred for the construction of the Terminal Station. Why are the Government so apprehensive of delay? They have not yet proved to the satisfaction of the public that a Terminal Station at Grant Road, is a pressing or an urgent necessity. The public, therefore, do not care two straws if there is a delay of several decades, instead of several years. If it is necessary, to dishouse and render miserable ten thousand human souls for the doubtful luxury of a Terminal Station at Grant Road, the public would earnestly wish that the scheme may never be brought to fruition even after ten decades. I cannot understand why the Government are so aghast at the thought of delay of several years in the construction of a Terminal Station which the public have never wanted or asked for, and a necessity for which has not been demonstrated by Government to the satisfaction of the public. No doubt, the said Press Note of Government tries to convince the public that it is necessary to construct a long distance Terminal Station at Grant Road, and that the only possible site for the same is the area situated to the south of the Beliasis Road over-bridge. But they have not advanced any convincing proofs, nor have they placed before the public the plans and designs on which they rely for the arguments advanced by them in the Press Note, and moreover it is so full of misstatement of facts, that the public are not convinced that a Terminal Station at Grant Road is a crying need of the hour or that the southern site is the only possible site for the same. The public think that Colaba is the proper place for a Terminal Station, but there the Saheblokes live, and the strongest Government dare not, I suppose, ask that privileged Class to shift. So the poor Indians must be made to suffer.

Sir, an illustration of the careless manner in which the facts revealed by the said Press Note were compiled by Government, it may be stated that whereas 10,000 persons are affected by the Scheme as was ascertained by a careful house to house visitation made by more than one member of the Parsi Deputation, the Government say that the population affected does not exceed 3,574. The deputation challenge the Government figures and are prepared to prove to the hilt the correctness or accuracy of their own. What importance can the public attach to a Press Note which contains such a glaring mis-statement of fact, and how can the Government expect the public to accept on trust arguments and deductions based on plans and designs which are deliberately and studiously withheld from the public? What is the object of the Government in keeping them under lock and key? Perhaps the Government wish that they should not be criticised. But why is a strong Government like that of H. E. Sir George Lloyd so impatient of public criticism? Can His Excellency allege for one moment that he is acting fairly by the public in withholding the plans and designs from them? Is it possible to conceive of any action more high-handed and autocratic than this on the part of a ruler of a large province? The bureaucratic administration which has been carried on to a large extent in a secret and irresponsible manner, however honest and well-intentioned the administrators might be, becomes in the long run demoralised, and that is perhaps the explanation of the attitude of the Government of H. E. Sir George Lloyd in the present instance.

The Government fear that there would be a delay of several years in the construction of the Station, if the alternative scheme proposed by the Parsi Deputation is accepted by them. But the present is the most inopportune time for launching a gigantic scheme likely to affect the welfare of ten thousand men, in view of the fact that at present it is well nigh impossible to secure housing accommodation in Bombay, that fabulous rents are demanded for the smallest room required for residential or office purposes, and that extraordinary prices of food stuffs prevail. One utterly fails to understand why the Government have chosen this particular juncture of time, when there is political unrest in the country and strikes are of daily occurrance, for launching a colossal scheme calculated to inflict serious hardship upon ten thousand people who are already groaning under the burden of the existing conditions of life, and whom it would be highly impolitic on the part of the Government to goad into desperation by strapping additional burdens on their back. The Grant Road Terminal Station Scheme, the Ballard Estate Scheme, the Development Scheme and other such schemes appeal to the imagination of Government Officials who are infatuated by them and appear very captivating on paper, but the moment they are put into execution they will caus the most widespread discontent and dissatisfaction and embitter the feelings of the people against the Government to an extent undreamt of by them at present. The so-called "Development Scheme" of Government would with one fell stroke sweep away hundreds, if not thousands, of very solid and substantial buildings worth crores of rupees, which it would take years to rebuild. "We want more houses," therefore, we demolish houses, is a quaint logic of Government, paraded rather too gradiloquently on the placards on the walls of public buildings in the streets of Bombay. It reminds one of the wisdom of the man who said:—"I am hungry, therefore, I starve myself." Construction of new houses and not the demolition of old ones is the most urgent and pressing need of the city at present. The Government, however, seem to think otherwise. They seem to imagine that wholesale eviction and demolition is the crying need of the hour. For nearly two years they declared from the house top that they had been engaged in preparing a colossal developement scheme which would bring in the millenium in the shape of increased housing accomodation and then they adumbrated a scheme of wholesale dispossession of property which spread consternation among the paterfamilias. It is a direct negation of the avowed policy of Government, and is characterised by an utter disregard of people's feelings and conveniences. It not only militates against the policy of Government, but even gives rise to suspicions about their bonafides. It has been suspected in many quarters that the Development Scheme of Government is nothing but a secret arrangement, of which the public have been kept profoundly ignorant, for providing housing and office accommodation for Europeans. Whether this suspicion of the public is well grounded or not the only persons who would be benefitted by the scheme would be a few wealthy Europeans and Indians who would be able to purchase comfortable plots of land for residential and office purposes, in localities cleared of the poor and middle class people under the Land Acquisition Act. Thus the scheme would benefit one class at the expense of another viz, the rich at the expense of the poor. If the Scheme is carried out one of its consequences would be that thousands of the poor and middle class people would be turned adrift from the secure anchorage of settled life, for it would be impossible for them to go and live (as is cooly proposed by Government) in Sion and Sevri which besides being unhealthy and insalubrious and too far from their business quarters, are absolutely devoid of the modern conveniences and comforts of daily life such as cheap hotels, restaurants, markets, provision stores, medical dispensaries and a thousand and one other things. It has been too often dinned into the ears of the public by the Government that the development scheme has been undertaken to provide increased housing accommodation. But any one gifted with a modicum of common sense and the slightest capacity for independent thinking, must have been convinced that the one certain and inevitable result of the development scheme adumbrated by Government would be to intensify the already existing accuteness of the housing problem, just as the Bombay Improvement Trust, which was originally intended to improve what are called the slums of Bombay, only led to the growth of those hot beds of disease on a most appalling scale. Those who have read carefully the recent Press Note of Government regarding the Grant Road Scheme must have been convinced, beyond a shadow or doubt, that a long distance Terminal Station at Grant Road is not an urgent or pressing public want, that the site selected by Government is not the only possible site for such a station, that there are no insumountable difficulties in the way of adopting any of the alternative schemes, and that in utterly disregarding the popular voice on the subject, and withholding from the public the plans and designs on which they rely for their scheme, in spite of repeated requests for the same, they have been guilty of a deliberate affront to the public and an useless and unnecessary exhibition of fractious self-will.

Will the Government of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd be so good as to place before the public their plans and designs, even at this eleventh hour?—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

A REMINDER.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle".)

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has written a long letter to the press in connection with the behaviour of the audience towards Mrs. Annie Besant on Thursday evening. And he has thought fit to throw as much dirt as possible against Mahatma Gandhi. I am not concerned with the discussion about the merits or otherwise of the scenes about which he complains. I am sure any discussion regarding the same in the press is as futile as it is unedifying. And Mahatma Gandhi and his movement are able to hold their own against any attack that the latter-day self-styled leaders may level against him; What amused me most, however, was that the complaint against the scenes came from Mr. Jamnadas of all the persons in the world, and that too in connection with Mrs. Besant.

May I remind the public of Mr. Jamnadas' days of triumph at the Shantaram Chawl when this latter-day high priest of moderation swept everything before him? Does the public not remember how Mrs. Annie Besant (and therefore Mr. Jamnadas and his gang) laughed at our veteran leaders like Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Dinsha Watcha and others? Can we forget how they were dubbed as men of "yesterday" who had no business to dabble in politics of "to-day." Why, Sir, if you will refer to the old files of the "Bombay Chronicle" you will find a thousand instances which would show you how Mr. Jamnadas led the crowds to the same behaviour of which he now complain. I particularly remember one typical instance, and with your permission shall relate the same. I write from memory.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee had been called to Bombay for the purpose of unveiling the portrait of the late Dr. Dadabhai. Now whatever the views of Mr. Bannerjee may have been he was, of all the persons living, best fitted to pay a tribute to the work and worth of the grand old man of India. And yet "The Young India" then carried on by this sober politician of to-day almost yelled at the Babu who was described as a dotard and one who was unfit to unveil the portrait. And Sir, it was almost hinted that the fittest person to do the honour was of course our Mr. Jamnadas.

Let the public judge whether Mr. Jamnadas has any cause of complaint now.—Yours etc.

VIDYARTHI.

NON-COOPERATION AND MR. BANAJI,

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle".)

Sir,—After having read several times the "Earnest appeal to Mr. Gandhi" made by a correspondant in the columns of your paper of yesterday's issue, and after having once again thought over the present political and economic serfdom of our country, I deem it my imperative duty to pen these few lines as an earnest appeal to your correspondant to suggest an alternative to Non-cooperation movement, which, by remaining consistent with the self-respect of the Indian people will enable them to acquire the fundamental rights of "human beings." For, sir, it is no use to talk about the supposed dangers and possible failure of the Non-cooperation movement and to remain silent when suggestions as to alternatives to this movement are invited.

I certainly appreciate the admiration which your correspondant has for Mr. Gandhi. But it pains me very much to have to point out to him that he is entirely wrong when he supposes that the "Satyagraha movement" has failed. Can he show us where the movement has failed? Can he tell us what exactly he means by saying that the "Satyagraha movement" has failed?

Now as regards his eight questions. In answer to the first let me tell him that no nation need be quite and perfectly prepared to have Home Rule. History shows us that it is only after Home Rule is acquired that that the nation getting Home Rule adjusts itself to the requirements of Home Rule; not beforehand. We may not be quite prepared for Home Rule to-day, but that does not mean that we should not ask for Home Rule nay fight for the immediate grant of it. The second question of your correspondant shows only his depth of ignorance. There were and there are a number of intellectual and intelligent Indians quite fit and able to manage the government of their country if allowed to do so. We cannot say that a man does not know swimming, if he is not allowed to learn swimming. For the same reason, how can your correspondant say that we have not a number of statesmen and politicians, if our people are not allowed to take an effective part in the administration of our country, and show their ability to manage the affairs of their own? And even, supposing, there are not a number of such first class men what would your correspondant like, to be misruled by our own country men, or to remain emasculated by an alien government?

Regarding his third question, I would only reminds him of those chapters of English History which are replete with strifes and quarells between Protestants and Roman Catholics, between noble lords and poor burgesses. It was only after England attained the present position in which we find her to-day, that these quarells ended. We shall also do the same. Our racial and religious distunity, if there be any, will by themselves disapper, after we have got Home Rule; and, sir, here I would like to remind your correspondant of that great constructive work of the "Satyagraha Movement" the Hindoo-Moslem unity, which shelves all his arguments against the supposed disunity between the different races in India.

In answer to his fifth question, let me tell him, true self-sacrifice and true patriotism are not the all criteria for men's fitness for Home Rule and their right to demand it soon. What about England then? Is it fit for Self-government that it enjoys? Was there not an uproar, in England, when the Parliment brought in, during the war period, the question of Conscription? No doubt self-sacrifice and patriotism are necessary, but then they themselves crop up when the hour of trial comes. We have just heard of some women of Ahmedabad giving up their ornaments, their dearest and most precious possessions, while being addressed by Mahatama Gandhi. But this is by the way.

Now with his remaining two questions. The seventh needs no reply for it is very childish. As regards the eight, let me say to your correspondant that he is entirely wrong, when he contends that the demand for immediate Home Rule is unwise, because the proportion of education in India is absolutely insignficant. But this is one of our standing grievances, and it is to remove this that we are clamouring incessantly for the immediate grant of Home Rule. Enough of his eight questions.

And now to "divine dispensation." What an alluring catchphrase? God grant, Briton may remain a "divine dispensation." But is it such now? What about the Punjab attrocities, the Khilafat wrong, the insult to the Indian women of the Punjab, the Indemnity Act, and last not but least the death of Lord Mayor of Cork? Does Mr. Banaji forget all these acts that he reminds his readers of the title "divine Dispensation" given to the British Rule by the late Mehta and Ranade? Do you, Mr. Editor, find any divinity in all these acts? I am sure Mr. Banaji is under the illusuion, and he must be thinking that these acts have been perpetrated by the people of Mars; or else he would not be the ardent worshipper of the "divine dispensation." He further says that the old leaders were fighting with the evils of government and not with the government itself, with whom we are fighting. Now I want to ask Mr. Banaji, what he will do if there were a dirty tank, near his Dina house, from which, flows regularly dirty water. Will he, every time, that the water flows, remove this water or will he do away with the tank itself by filling it up with mud? I am sure he will do the latter. We are fighting with the government the very author of these evils, and we want to remove it so that there may not be any evils more to fight with.

I have written this letter not with the idea of defending Mr. Gandhi, for I am too insignificant to defend such a personality as Mahatma Gandhiji. These lines are simply written as an earnest appeal to Mr. Banaji, to please refrain from bringing unnecessary and baseless arguments against this sacred movement of non-co-operation in which, sir, lies our last chance as a nation.—Yours etc.

DRAVIN B. DIVANJI.

Karim Jamal's Wadi,
Santacruz, Nov. 8.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVES.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle".)

Sir,—Thanks to the British Justice, honour, and prestige which every day brings a new cup of misery and humiliations for the natives. Shocking are the tales that have often been brought to light and to add fire to the fuel every case that sees the light of the sun surpasses the former. Having heard and read sufficiently of the humiliating and brutal treatment received at the hands of the white people to the natives of this country here and abroad one is constrained to think differently of the idea of their Humanity.

It is significant to see, the followers of Him who sacrificed himself for the sake of others, sacrificing others for their sake. The Examples as narrated in your to-days issue reminds us of the helplessness of our position under British Rule and as British subjects. They are increasing day by day. From the members of the Legislative Council down to a Railway ticket collector they behave in a similar manner. I am afraid there must be secret Propaganda carried to crush the rising aspirations of the Indians through some Association. The cause of such behaviour is nothing but the convenient hand of the Government in dealing with these ruffians. Not a single case is found where an Englishman is punished adequately for the crime he commits. If at all there is any chance of his being punished he shamelessly apologises and the Indians whose religion forbids them to punish one who asks for mercy lets him go free.

The belief in British Courts has long been exhausted and there is no way but to follow the advice of Gita and Act. "Tit for Tat." The sword of the justice is blunt against them and the people of India must take steps to sharpen it.—Yours etc.

J. M. G.

MISREPNESERTATION OF RENT AT SOLAPUR.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle".)

Sir,—I may be allowed to bring to your notice the facts and to request you to publish this in your valuable paper.

There was some article in the "Chronicle" regarding the rent at Sholapur and in also in the "Times of India of the 16th instant.

The rent Rs. 16-8-0 was for the new tenants and Rs. 15-0-0 for the old.

The consession was given to the old tenants in consideration of their being tenants of a long standing. When the houses were under repairs, the tenants were given every comforts and depriving outsiders they were conveniently accommodated in other banglows by the landlord on the usual rent. The extra rent that was taken was only to reserve their rights for their old blocks which to my opinion is quite reasonable otherwise there was no necessity of the landlord to deprive himself of the higher rents and to give the houses at concessions.

After the completion of the houses the rent was increased by Rs. 5-0-0 in consideration of the investments and not for the extra accommodation.

At present every one is aware that labour is increased by 75 per cent and the cost of the materials is increased by cent per cent and there were some extra taxes of the municipality increased by about 5 to 6 per cent. Taking into consideration the area of the place they occupy at present and extra-ordinary increase in the upkeep of the property and the open fact that the Government is paying 6 per cent interest towards the investment of the bonds why then the Landlords should satisfy themselves only on 4 to 5 per cent on the face value of their property. The landlords therefore do reserve the increase of 25 per cent. at least.

In view of the important commercial places the rents at Sholapur are much less than those of other places leaving Bombay aside.

I may mention here that it would not be businesslike that the landlord should make any partiality in the increase off rent.

I therefore request my friend "Blockwala" to be more considerate and not to be selfish and to give some portion of the increase of his pay to the landlord as rent in sympathy with the above facts; so that the landlords shall not be handicapped and harrassed by the tenants just as they pleased.—Yours etc.

SYMPATHISER.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle".)

Sir,—The consequences of the failure of the Indian Government to carry out its undertakings to support exchange to the limit of its capacity, are so serious and far-reaching that it is impossible for Commercial India to stand by idly and watch the vast import trade drifting to disaster.

As you are aware powerful representative organisations such as the Chambers of Commerce have made urgent appeals to the Government to reconsider its actions before it is too late. Unfortunately the replies to these appeals have been curt to the point of insolence and, beyond a blank refusal to revise its decision, no indication whatever has been given of the Governments future intentions.

Government may not have foreseen the consequences of their action but they can be under no illusion now as to the ghastly blunder that has been made. And because there is no one with sufficient honesty or courage to admit the mistake, large numbers of importers are faced with something very close to ruin.

I do not pose as an expert on exchange but as an average business man and there appear to me two obvious ways of assisting exchange until conditions resume more normal figures.

The first is the removal of the price limit on wheat for export. The release of the wheat came so closely with the stoppage of Reverse Councils that there can be little doubt that Government expected the one to compensate for the other, overlooking the fact that, whereas the stoppage of Reverse Councils was immediate, the benefit of the export of wheat could not take effect for some five or six weeks. Unfortunately the price o wheat was forced up above the Government limit and it is at present unexportable.

The Government has refused to remove the price limit, yet to the lay mind there can be only two points to be considered. If India needs the wheat Government has no right to allow the export and if it does not need the wheat Government has no right to place any restrictions.

The second is that of resuming the sales of Reverse Councils at least until wheat shipments are under way.

There are two opinions as to the wisdom of selling Reverse Councils. I do not offer any opinion as to the right or wrong of their original introduction but to my mind there can be no two opinions as to their continuance.

The Government of India undertook, in a promise as definite as any Government ever promises, to support exchange towards the 2 shilling (Gold) basis to the limit of their capacity. They carried out this promise temporarily by the sale of Reverse Councils.

Based on the justified belief that Government would abide by its word-lulled, as it now appears,—into a false sense of security, the importers bought forward accordingly only to find that with a cynical disregard, worthy of "Scrap of Paper" fame, the Government with a stroke of the pen had-at best-wiped out their working margin of capital and at worst—,faced then with bankruptcy.

Had the decision to allow exchange to take its own course been adopted when exchange was falling so rapidly some months ago it would have caused some difficulties certainly, but it would have occurred at a time when the trade balance was not so unfavourable, when imports were coming in at comperatively cheap prices, and when local trade was good. It would also have checked heavy purchases accordingly.

As it is, the decision now arrive at a time when local trade is dull, when exports fall far short of imports and when imports arriving are at a high cost figure. If the Government had deliberately set out to ruin a vast section of India's commerce it could not have chosen a better opportunity.

The only thing that could have justified the stoppage of Reverse Councils would have been such an improvement in exports that the one would have counter balanced the other.

It is now doubtful if a crisis of great magnitude, which will damage India's credit for years to come, can be avoided. It is imperative, however, that all possible steps should be taken. As the Government has ignored the appeals and considered opinions of the constituted commercial bodies there are only two channels open. They are the "Press" and individual representation.

I would suggest that the newspapers devote some of their space to urging on the attention of the Government the necessity for further consideration of the disaster that is impending and that they specially invite the views of the public in the matter.

I also suggest that each importer should write to the Finance Member and Viceroy at Simla urging the immediate adoption of measures to improve exchange in accordance with Governments stated policy, if a crisis is to be avoided.—Yours, etc.

W. K. BATTEY.

CLERK'S UNION.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle".)

Sir,—I have read in your columns an article by Mr. V. S. Vedpathak under the heading "Clerks and Their Union." The tone of this article makes one feel that the Union has been asleep all along from the time of its establishment. I must therefore point out to Mr. Vedpathak that the Union has already played its part and in my opinion I think it is in no way to be blamed. If Mr. Vedpathak will please be good enough to make bold and lay his reasons as to where the Union is lacking, I shall be greatly obliged in the interest of the Clerk Circle. Now dear Editor, looking to the efforts the Union has been doing in the improvement of the Clerks' salaries to. etc. since its existence, will any of your readers please let the clerks in particular and the public in general, know as to who is on the wrong side whether the Union or High Officials?—Yours etc.

MADAN R. NAIK.

AGAINST NON-COOPERATION.

BY G. K. N.

The Devil himself can cite the scriptures in his favour. Mr. Gandhi appeals to the principal religions of the world in support of his faith in Non-cooperation. He is wise in referring, only to hasten on so gingerly to Zoroastrianism. The Quran he has entirely misread, if he has at all read it. I am approaching the problem from a strictly academical standpoint and so will not allude to the episodes of passive resistence in Islam which his real Maulvis have failed to bring to his notice and which the possibly hypothetical Maulvis of Sir Narayan have never known. Both Sir Narayan and Mr. Gandhi have better *adhikar* to the interpretation of the Gita than I can claim and so Hinduism may be left out of count. As no party has be thought himself of Buddhism, the latter too may wait for a future occasion. There remains Christianity. Sir Narayan has most aptly pointed to certain Christian writers though the latter have treated of the subject not quite from the doctrinal standpoint.

It seems to me Mr. Gandhi's spiritual ancestry is traceable to primitive Christianity and I must hasten to add to those unwinsome elemen's in it which bear a startling affinity to Buddhism. Christianity makes its appearance among mankind with a thorough negation of the world as a contrast against the vehement affirmation of it by the Greeks. Early Christianity is saturated with the belief that a Christian cannot hold the sword. Tertullian put it most unequivocally. To him all peaceful self-comporting is symbolished by the banner of Christ and physical resistance marches under the standard of the devil. "When the Lord deprived Peter of the sword", he concludes "he disarmed all". The trite injunction in Matthew is entirely in accord: "I say unto you, resist not evil".

Further on, Mr. Gandhi would shun the law courts but he cannot do without a substitute. He talks of local Panchayats. St. Paul, so far as he may be taken as representing primitive Christianity, categorically calls upon the Corinthians to have done with the Courts: "Is it so that there is not a wise man among you? No, not one that shall be able to judge between his brethern" And more explicitly he proceeds "Now therefore there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law with one another. Why do you not rather take wrong? Why do you not rather suffer yourselves to be defended?" When, however, Mr. Gandhi prefers violence a thousand times to emasculation of a whole people (I am quoting from memory) as he does in one of his "bulls", he parts company with the Christian spirit. For the latter directs us to pluck out our eyes it they offend rather "that that the whole body should be cast into hell". In his theoretical hatred of riches the Mahatma approaches the Christian belief that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than that a wealthy man should enter the Kingdom of God. "Go thy way, sell whatever thou hast and give to the poor and thou shalt have treasure in heaven" has not been translated into action by Mr. Gandhi. When he wanted in his Satyagraha campaign in Kaira to fill the prisons with the recalcitrants he was practising the precept "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for great is your reward in Heaven". In his recent conduct calling on the people to break away from Government which the best Indian traditions sincerely sanctifies as paternal, Mr. Gandhi is unconsciously copying Luke: "If any man come to me and hate not his father and mother and wife and children and brethern and sisters, yea and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple."

We leap over seventeen centuries the fascinating age of the Fathers and down the stream of time we come upon a distinct Christian sect which would appear to have concentrated on this spirit of utter denial. I refer to the Quietists of the Roman Catholic Church of the beginning of the 18th Century. The "Spiritual Guide" of the Spanish monk Molinos taught resignation to a state of hopeless passivity and inactive contemplation to Europe and begot in France the celebrated Madame Guyon. Fenelon popularised her attractive extravagance. And the culmination of the triumph of dreaming passive resisters, in theory, was reached when Bossuet procured a Papal order which condemned as erroneous twenty-three propositions in Fenlon's book and when Fenlon submitted to the order with humility his enemies had calculated on active resistance and so were balked of the fruits of their triumph. But what killed Quietism in Europe? No Imperial edict but its own inertia. This Quietism was linked intimately with the Mysticism of Christianity; the latter learned heavily on Sufism of Islam; Sufism in its essence is a phase of developed Buddhism. All these have perished in turn wholly or partially. They perished because they extinguished with their unnatural passivity the spark of Activity or cooperation. Activity or action or operation is life, non-cooperation is twin to non-operation, to *Virvritti* or inaction; and Nirvritti is but another term for Nirvana, total cessation of all which we associate with our concept of Life. Non-cooperation, as a theory of life, is a contradiction in terms. It is the birth of death. And as nature abhors death it creates life wherever there is non. Only we have to see that life be beneficent. A stagnant pool will not remain lifeless. It must breed noxious larvae. Non-cooperation cannot exist and be harmless. It must engender life or speedily dissolve into void; and the life it begets must be injurious. This certainity that it produces nothing but injurious life we realised when we experienced the theory in its previous avatar, that of passive resistance. To imagine that non-cooperation can flourish and be innocuous is to cherish a phenomenal impossibility.

How many steps are there between forcible disruption of public meetings and physical assault on persons who do not see eye to eye with the apostle and agents of Non-cooperation?

Opinions of the Day.

Education of Panchamas.

The "Hindu".—The education of the Panchama children is fairly well looked after in the night schools run by Social Wokers and some Municipalities. We are glad that the Local Government are evincing some interest in the spread of education among the Panchamas in our Presidency and it is hoped that all local bodies will endeavour their very best to remove all obstacles standing in the way of Panchama education without wounding the tender susceptibilities of the higher caste Hindus, who will themselves come forward to contribute much to the spread of Panchama education in our province when they begin to realise that the Pancamas possess great potential energy and are a real asset to the country.

The Bureaucrats' Ways.

The "Tribune".—If His Honour does not know why the "popular delusion" still persists and how it is fed, perhaps one concrete instance the latest that is available to us, will supply him with an answer. It will perhaps be news to Sir Edward, but is nevertheless a fact, that no notice of the informal meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, at which he delivered his speech, was ever sent to us, and that the report of his speech reached us at least an hour after it had actually appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette." Now this last could only have been due to one of two causes. Either the "Civil and Military Gazette" must have had notice of the meeting, which none of its Indian contemporaries had, or it must have had a copy of the speech specially supplied to it at least simultaneously with its actual delivery, and long before it was supplied to any Indian paper. Surely His Honour will see that this does not establish his general claim that the officials "as a body recognise the advance of the times and are ready to help to the utmost of their power to usher in the new era," of hich, we believe, the distinctive mark is to be the recognition of Indian equality.

Pudukotta Prince.

"United India and Native States".—In Lord Morley's "Reminiscences," we have the story of an Indian Princes who visited His Lordship at his private residence; and writing about it to Lord Minto, he drily observes: "Well, I did not let the host displace the minister and I gave him some paternal admonition on his prolonged absence from State. I submit for your consideration the expediency of your inviting him to come and see you." The people of Pudukotta are entitled to complain of the "long absences" of their Raja from the State and the special expensive machinery of administration which it involves, including the employment of an English civilian on a high salary. The administration of the State is now carried on by a council consisting of an officer of the Civil Service who is styled the State Superintendent, the Dewan and an ex-officio Councillor. We need hardly say that in an Indian State no Superintendent, however able, however highly paid, will be a substitute for the living presence and sympathy of its Maharaja, and we regret keenly that this is not realised by the Ruler of Pudukotta. There is a prospect however of His Highness returning to Pudukotta in the near future with a view to make his permanent residence in the State; and if this hope is realised, one great grievance of people in Pudukotta will have been removed.

Advice to Students.

The "Leader".—It is easy to talk of patriotism and self sacrifice when one is a student and has no responsibilities in life and is maintained by others. But the spirit of sacrifice generally oozes out when money has to be earned by the sweat of th brow and personal and public interests clash. The test of real patriotism comes when a person has become a houses-holder and not when he is a student. Our advice to students is not to be in a hurry for serving the country. That task should be left to more experienced hands. They should refuse to become the cat's-paws of those who have failed with maturer and more experienced minds and are trying to take advantage of the inexperience and generous enthusiasm of our young men. When they have finished their education let them show the burning patriotism that is in them. The field for national service is very large and the workers very few 'An army of devoted 'missionaries' to use Mr. Gokhale's expressio, is needed.'

The Unknown Warrior.

The Ceylon "Independent".—The scenes in the Abbey in connection with the obsequies of the Unknown Warrior are without parallel in English history, the events that coming closest to it in impressiveness being perhaps the ceremonies attendant on the deaths of Nelson and Wellington. Neither the funeral of the great sailor nor that of the Iron Duke made such a world appeal as the great event that took place in Westminster last week. Nothing is more calculated, too, to steady the ranks of Britishers the world over than this tribute of a great nation to one who helped it so signally in its hour of peril. The heart of the nation through the centuries always rung true, but never so true as in the honour it has and ought to pay the memory of the Unknown whose bones are lying within the hallowed precinets of the great Abbey. The burial has taken place with "an Empire's lamentation, to the mourning of a mighty nation." It is an event that will fix itself permanently in the minds of the people of the Empire over whom it is bound to exercise a great moral influence.

POSTAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

TIME-SCALE OF PAY RECOMMENDED.

GENERAL REVISION OF PAY.

The following are some further extracts from the Postal Committee's Report the first instalment of which appeared in our issue of Thursday, Nov. 18 :—

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

"For the Central Circle we propose two rates of pay, namely (1) for head offices including their town offices and the important sub-offices of Mhow, Jaipur, Kamptee and Mount Abu, and (2) for the rest of the Circle. As however there are in thir circle areas which are distinctly more expensive than others. we recommend that postmen and inferior servants employed in them should draw pay under one or other of the above scales "plus" a local allowance. The expensive areas in question are the Berar districts, and the distrurs of Nagpur, Warbha and Nimar. The Local Administration have, we are informed, recognised that the cost of living in these districts is comparatively high and decided that their servants of corresponding class employed in them should be allowed a local allowance in addition to their pay on the Provincial scale of salaries.

The Postmaster-General recommended five scales of pay, namely—Three for the Berars, on—

(1) Rs. 20 rising by a quinquennial increment of Rs. 2 to 30. (2) Rs. 20 rising by a quinquennial increment of one rupee to Rs, 25. (3) Rs. 18 rising by a quinquennial increment of one rupee to Rs. 23 And two for ether places on—

(1) Rs. 18 rising by a quinquennial incre-ment of Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. (2) Rs. 17 rising by a quinquennial increment of one rupee to Rs. 22

We suggest a simple classification, adopting common scales for the Berars and the rest of the Circle, providing a local allowance for the Berars and the three expensive districts named above, and eliminating a separate scale proposed for a small section of the establishment in the Berars. Fathre, ,,,a cannot accept the proposal of the Postmaster-General that all village postmen should draw the rato of pay fixed for head offiecs. At present the rate of pay of village postmen is generally on a lower scale and while we agree that this distinction should be abolished, we are not prepared to go further. The scales we propose are :—

"Class I."—Rs. 18 rising by an increment of one rupee every feur years to Rs. 24.—"Class II." —Rs. 16 rising by an increment of one rupee every feur years to Rs. 22.

Having regard to the mexiumum and minimum of pay and allowances of which postmen in this Circle are at present in receipt, we do not think it is necessary to allow a maximum of as much as Rs. 30. The present minimum and maximum of pay and allowances are respectively Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 23 and the minimum and maximum before the war were Rs. 8 and Rs. 16.

Except as regards boy messengers and runners, our proposals regarding inferior servants call for no remarks: In the case of the former. we cannot accept the Postmaster-General's proposal which would raise the minimum as compared with the pre-war pay by aboot 300 per cent. The grant of war allowances on the adult scale to these boys has raised present emoluments to more than is usually allowed for this class of labour. We think this should not be perpetuated and have accordingly proposed a scale of pay, which being 100 per cent. in excess of the pre-war minimum, seems to us to be sufficiently liberal. Present incumbents should be absorbed in the adult grades as soon as possible, but until they can be so absorbed may be allowed to continue to draw pay equal to their present emoluments As regards runners, we can see no sufficient reason for the wholesale and substantial increase proposed by the Postmaster-General.

CLERICAL GRADES UP TO RS. 100.

This section of the establishment of the Post Office consists of about 17,300 men, and it comes next in importance numerically to the staff dealt with in the preceding chapter. From the financial point of view it is even more important inasmuch as any increase of pay that may be sanctioned for it will cost more money than the amount necessary to confer substantial benofits on the poorer paid servants, namely, postmen, and menials. Much has been done for these men since 1914, the aggregate increases sanctioned having enhanced their emoluments between that year and 1920 by no less than 43 per cent, but substantial as this relief has been, it has not proved sufficient to mitigate the hardships caused by the phenomenal increase in the cost of living, which has hit this class harder than it has those of lower rank in society; they are compelled by custom to conform to a higher standard of living and when times are hard a clerk on Rs. 30 a month is relatively far worse off than a chaprasi on Rs. 12 or 15. The increase of pay last canctioned for them was that of the scheme introduced with effect from the 1st of February 1920 which added Rs. 17,05,860 a year to the cost of the Department. The scheme failed to allay the agitation which when it was announced had been going on for about 18 months, and it failed mainly because it brought immediate aid to only a part of the staff—many were left out. What in the circumstances was wanted was universal relief, all were suffering equally, all asked for help, and a scheme which gave liberal increases to some and nothing to others probably served only to aggravate the position because of the envy it aroused among the less fortunate. It is for this reason we think that a time-scale which will benefit practically every individual is so universally demanded. The idea of a time-scale has gripped the imagination of the staff, and now amounts to an obsession; the entire establishment is united in asking for it. and we have been told over and over again by every Postal Association, every Postal Club, and every witness who has appeared before us ihat nothing but a time-scale will give satisfactinn. The Department had realised as early as in February last that the scheme sanctioned with effect from the 1st of that month would not meet the needs of the case, and had come round to the view that a time-scale, which previously had been objected to mainly because of its great cost, must be introduced. In March 1920 the Director-General with the approval of the Government of India, outlined a scheme for the introduction of such a scale and issued it as a guide to Postmaster-General who were asked to frame proposals accordingly. We understand that Postmaster-General, with one exception, are in favour of the introduction of a time-scale of pay. The dissentient has stated his objections forcibly, and his remarks on the subject have been of much help to us in considering the relative merits of an improved graded scale and an adequare time-scale—a question of great importance which we felt bound to examine carefully not withstanding the advance that has been made towards the acceptance of a time-scale; we did not look upon the question as one which had been finally decided and we had received no mandate from the Government that a time-scale has been definitely accepted and must be reposed.

TIME-SCALE OF PAY.

The generally accepted objections to a time-scale is that the tendency of heads of offices is, following the line of least resistance, to allow periodical iocrements almost as a matter of course, and that consequently the incentive to effort which exists in the case of a graded scale, where promotion from grade to grade has to be earned by good work, is absent. It may be that there is some force in this criticism, but whatever its defects may be, the time-scale has in recent years very largely displaced the graded scale, not only in superior services, such as the Indian Civil Service, Indian Police, Superior Engineering Establishments, Imperial and Provincial, etc., but also in the case of subordinate establishments, as for instance the clerical and subordinate account establishments of the Imperial Audit offices the office establishments of the Government of India Secretariats, and the office establishments under several Local Governments. The truth is the graded system which is peculiar to India has been tried and found wanting and is doomed to extinction. However scientifically the grading may be arranged, blocks of promotion occur at intervals and nothing is more demoralising to a service or establishment than a condition of things which debars the staff from an equable flow of promotion. For promotion to be regular recruitment must be regular and the Post Office owing to the fact that it is an ever-growing department liable to spasmodic increases (additions to clerical staff were 163 in 1916. 1,691 in 1917, and 595 in 1918) is one in which recruiting is, and must always be extremely irregular, and to which the graded system is therefore peculiarly unsuitabie. It is mainly because, on some of the cadres of the department, there has been long standing congestion that the staff are now so seriously discontented. There are hundreds of cases in which deserving men have had to serve from 8 to 10 or more years without having received a step of promotion' and caces have been brought to our notice of men highly thought of by their superiors who after 19 or 20 years' service the department were, until the revision of February 1920, which benefited many, in receipt of only Rs. 50 a month. Of course it would be possibie to so regulate additions to a graded scale as to maintain a prescribed proportion of appointments in the several grades, but the tendency would unfailingly be, under financial pressure, gradually to depart from the standard proportion and to add to numerical strength by overloading the lower grades. Moreover. it should bc remembered that acting allowances, constant transfers and waste of power resulting from there being hundreds of men always on joining time and in transit from post to post are concomitants of the graded system, and their cost should be treated as part of the cost of a graded scale in making comparison with the cost of a time scale.

ACTING ALLOWANCES.

In 1918-19 the acting allowances paid to clerks in the Post Office cost Rs. 923,800, and there were 18,500 transfers entailing a travelling allowance bill of Rs. 1,26,000 and a waste of working power, caused by the absence of men on joining time equal in the aggregate to that of about 600 clerks. With a time-scale there would be no acting allowances except to the very limited number officiating outside the scale in the few senior appointments of the establishment, and transfers would be far less frequent. It stands to reason therefore that the cost of a graded scale would exceed that of a time-scale on the same average pay; and that time-scale by substantially reducing the number of men continually ab sent from work, would in effect produce a substantial addition to the working power of the establishment. It has further been objected to the time.scale that, at the inception of the scheme at any rate, it will involve very heavy expenditure if past service is allowed to count for increments on the new scale ; that the bulk of this expenditure will be incurred on the grant of large increases to men of long service not far off retiremeot; that there are many good and deserving men who will reap no benefit whatever from the scheme ; and that the discontent and unrest that now prevail in the Department are not likely to be allayed when the younger men come to realize that they are to get in some cases nothing and in other cases very little, while all the benefits go to those whose careers are practically behind them. This criticism is only partially true. Men who will benefit most will be the senior men, that is, those who have suffered most from retarded promotion. But it is an exaggeration to say that most of the beneficiaries will be men not far off retirement and that "all the benefits will go to those whose careers are behind them". An analysis of the Circle-gradation lists shows that the proportion of men of from 1 to 10 yeass' service is 41 per cent. of from 11 to 20 years' service 38·3 per cent. and of over 20 years' service 20·7 per cent. These figures show thut the number of men who are near retirement who will benefit from the scheme is comparatively small. Moreover in order to restrict the amount of increase to every senior men we have suggested a limiting maximum. The suggestion that a time-scale will be unacceptable to the younger men is not borne out by the evidence placed before us. The entire Department, young men and old, have combined in pressing for it and not in a single instance has it been stated in the immense mass of evidence, oral and written, which we have recorded that the younger men desire anything but such a scale as will secure their regular advancement.

REASON FOR TIME-SCALE.

Briefly stated the reasons ior which we have decided to recommend the introduction of a time-scale are:— (1) that it will remove blocks of promotion which are fatal to contented service, and will secure to all who work diligently regular increments of pay; (2) that the entire Department are insistent in their demand for such a scale, have been led to expect it, and would have just cause of complaint if it were now not sanctioned; (3) that a genuine grievan namely, that promotion for field or other special service is made at the expense of men who have not the good fortune to be selected for such service, will be largely removed, in in that the reward in most of these cases will take the form of advance of personal pay not affecting others; (4) that a time-scale will cost less than a graded scale on equal average pay, will largely eliminate transfers which are are benefical neither to employer nor employed, conserve the working power which is dissipated in travelling, and preparing for travelling, incidentally, will substantially reduce office work of which that caused by acting promotions and reversions, and by transfers forms no small part.

(5) Although the staff are of one mind in condemning the graded system anfi asking for the substitution for it of the time-scale system there is much diversity of opinion among them as to what the particular scale or scales should be. In February 1920, shortly after the issue of the Director-General's circular No. 83, dated the 18th February 1920, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Postal Association submitted an appeal on behalf of postal clerks in Bombay in which he asked that they should be placed on a time-scale of pay rising from Rs. 50 to Rs. 130 in the nineteenth year of service. The clerks of the Bombay Post Office had themselves, in a memorial submitted a month earlier, asked for a scale rising from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 in thirty years. A few weeks before this the clerks of the Calcutta General Post Office had petitioned asking for a scale of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 in ten years. The original plea from Bihar and Orissa was for a time-scale of Rs. 50 to Rs. 130 in some cases, and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 in others. Similarly some of the memorialists from the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle asked for Rs. 40—4—100 and others for Rs. 50—5—130. The bolder spirits of Madras asked for Rs. 50—5—100—10—200 in twenty years. In the comparatively short time which has elapsed since these requests were being put forward the tendency of the staff and their representatives has been to improve upon their original ideas of the value of their services. The Bombay presidency Postal Association now propose Rs. 60—5—100—10—200 with local allowances of Rs. 30 a month in Bombay Rs. 25 in Karachi, and Rs. 20 in several other towns, and a witness from Calcutta suggests three scales, namely, (1) for graduates Rs. 75—450 (2) for men who have matriculated Rs. 55—310 and (3) for others Rs. 40—220. But the remaining Circles generally suggest as suitable Rs. 50—5—100—10—200. But rapid expansion of ideas which these increasing demands divulge is remarkable. Taking as an example the case of the Bombay Presidency Postal Association, it will be seen that in the short space of a little more than two months, during which, by the way, economic conditions had not altered for the worse, this institution discards an appeal for an increase of 45 per cent. on present pay and allowances, which was to have earned "the heartiest gratitude of a vast number of postal clerks all over India in General and the Bombay Postal clerks in particular" in favour of a demand for an increase of 146 per cent. on present pay and allowances. The pay and local allowance now proposed by the Association for Bombay are more than three times as much as was the average pay of the staff so recently as in 1918.

VARIETY OF SCALES.

(6). Postmasters-General have proposed a variety of scales, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and central Circles favouring one scale for the whole of the Circle, and the rest two scales, one for the principal town or towns another for the rest of the Circle. The proposals are as set out below, the period of rise from minimum to maximum being, in every case except Bengal, one of 20 years :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Bengal and Assam—			
For Calcutta, Alipore and Howrah	50	rising to	150 in 25
Rest of the Circle ..	40	,,	120 years.
Bihar and Orissa—			
For the whole of the Circle	40	,,	100
Bombay—			
For Bombay City, Karachi, Aden, and the Persian Gulf	60	,,	130
For Sind, excluding Karachi	50	,,	120
For rest of the Circles	40	,,	120
Burma—			
For Rangoon ..	60	,,	120
For rest of the Circle including Burma Railway Mail Service Division ..	45	,,	120
Central—			
For the whole of the Circles	40	rising to	100
Madras—			
For Madras City ..	45	,,	120
For rest of the Circle	40	,,	100
Punjab—			
For Lahore and Delhi	45	,,	120
For rest of the Circle	40	,,	100
United Provinces			
For the whole of the Circles	35	,,	100

We propose four different scales of pay :—

	Rs.
(1) For Bombay, Aden, Rangoon, and their town offices, also office in the Presian Gulf	50—50—60—3—105 —5—140
Efficiency bars at 73 and 105 stages.	
(2) For Calcutta, Alipore, and Howrah, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi and their town offices, also all Office in Baluchistan. ..	45—45—50—3—65 —4—105—5—140
Efficiency bars at 73 and 105 stages.	
(3) For 1st class head offices (including their town offices) other than those included in the above, all offices in Burma other than Rangoon and its town sub-offices, for all offices in Sind other than Karachi and its town offices.	40—40—4—3—54 —4—130,
Efficiency bars at 70 and 102 stages.	
(4) For 2nd class head offices, their town offices, and all sub-offices other than those which fall under one or other of the above categories. ..	35—35—40—3—64 —4—120,
Efficiency bars at 61 and 92 stages.	

"Note."—in each case the scale proposed for a head office applies equally to its town sub-offices Bombay and Rangoon have been placed in a class by themselves, Bombay because the cost of living there is probably higher than anywhere else in India, and because recruitment has been found so difficult that a large number of temperary appointments are vacant, and Rangoon because the office there is Manned for the most part by men from Southern Indian to attract and retain whom the scale of pay should be rather better than that obtaining in Madras. Aden and the Persian Gulf must be classed with Bombay because the men employed there are as a rule obtained from Bombay. The Postmaster-General, Bombay, proposed to class Karachi with Bombay but we are unable to agree as that town is a cheaper place to live in than Bombay, and we do not think that there is any necessity to allow clerks there a higher scale of pay than that which we propose for Calcutta and Madras. We have placed Lahore in this class because we have ascertained that Rs. 45 is the minimum pay which Mr. Hallifax, Reforms Commissioner, Punjab, is proposing for clerks stationed there, and Delhi we think cannot be placed in a lower class. In Baluchistan the present scale is better by Rs. 20 in each grade than the scale in force in the rest of the Circle. The Postmaster-General proposed to continue to classify Baluchistan with other parts of his Circle and to allow to clerks stationed there a local allowance of Rs. 20 which would, for present incumbents, be treated as pay for purposes of pension. In our opinion it will be simple to allow for Baluchistan a scale of pay in keeping with that which clerks there now receive as pay rather than to have complications of pay and local allowance counting for pension for those now on the establishment and not so counting for future entrants. We have put 1st class Head Offices on a rather higher scale of pay than other offices in the same Circle for the reasons that these offices are all in large towns where the cost living is comparatively high, and that the work is them is usually more arduous and more difficult than in the smallsr offices; men of a higher order of intelligence are wanted for them than for the smaller offices, and it is hoped that the more favourable scale of pay will attract such men. Burma and Sind are placed in this class because the cost of living in these areas is high, and clerks cannot be got to serve in them for pay which is sufficient for the mofussil elsewhere in India.

THE MINIMA.

We have in each case considered carefully the scale of pay which should be allowed having regard to present pay and allowances, to pay recently sanctioned or other services and Department, to rates of pay given to clerks in Banks and in merchants' offices, to recommendations of Postmasters-General, and to representations made to, and evidence recorded by us. The minima we propose vary from Rs. 35 for the mofussil generally to Rs. 50 for Bombay, Rangoon, Aden and the Persian Gulf, and the maxima from Rs. 120 to Rs. 140. Approximately two-thirds of the staff (roughly 11,000 out of 17,000) will be graded in the class which begins on Rs. 35 and ends at Rs. 120. The minima sanctioned in January 1920 for the offices of Provincial Accountants-General or Rs. 40 generally, Rs. 44 in Calcutta, Rs. 50 in Bombay and Rs. 60 (i.e., Rs. 40 plus Rs. 20 local allowance) in Rangoon. The maximum is Rs. 150 in all cases. Though we propose a lower maximum our scales are more favourable in that the time to be served to obtain the maximum is shorter. Unfortunately we have little or no information as to what Local Governments have sanctioned for their clerks. The point however is not of very great importance as the pay of clerks of the Post Office must of necessity be fixed with reference to what they are now drawing. For example the minimum we propose for the Madras mofussil is Rs. 35 and we cannot see how with a present minimum of Rs. 30 plus Rs. 4 war allowance, the Government of India could sanction less even though the Government of Madras may, accepting the recommendation of their Salaries Committee, fix the minimum for the clerks on Provincial establishments in the Madras Mofussil at Rs. 30. Moreover conditions of service of postal clerks differ very much from those of the ordinary clerk in a Government office; their hours of work are longer, and much more irregular, beginning in some cases at 5 A.M. and ending as late as 10 P.M., they get no holidays to speak of, and they have considerable pecuniary responsibilities. In confirmation of this view we quote the following from the minutes of a meeting recently convined at Simla to discuss certain matters connected with the pay of clerical and menial establishments :—

THE CLERICAL SERVICE.

"On the other hand in the Postal Department the clerical service is unpopular and its duties are harder than those of ordinary clerical establishments."

The officers present at the meeting were Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., Comptroller and Auditor General; Mr. C. J. Hallifax, I.C.S., Reform-Commissioner, Punjab; Mr. B. N. Mitra, Financial Adviser; Colonel Baker, Military Accountant-General; Mr. Patch, Accountant General Punjab-Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; Mr. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Punjab; Mr. Goyder, Chief Auditer, North-Western Railway, and Mr. Smart, Deputy Accountant-General, Railways. From information obtained from Chambers of Commerce we find that the pay given in Bombay by Banks and merchants' offices to their clerks, on first appointment, is generally Rs. 50 or rather more, in Calcutta Rs. 30, and in Rangoon some offices start their clerks on Rs. 35 but most pay Rs. 50 and some as much as Rs. 70. Comparison of the case of Banks, etc., with Government offices is however vitiated on the one hand by the annual bonus and other benefits which Banks do, and Government do not, grant and on the other by certain advantages of Government service, security of tenure for example. While we have not been able to see our way to conceding all that the clerks and their representatives have asked for we have been impressed by the evidence produced in order to show that the scale of pay even as recently improved is, under present conditions, inadequate and we think that it will be admitted that we have dealt with the matter in a liberal spirit. The average pay of clerks in grades up to Rs. 100 was Rs. 40·1 in 1914 and between that year and 1919 improvements were effected which raised the average to Rs. 43·2 and a war allowance averaging Rs. 5 per man was sanctioned. In February 1920 a general revision was sanctioned which enhanced the average remuncration, pay plus war allowance, to Rs. 57·7. In the aggregate these concessions amount to the substantial increase since 1914 of 43 per cent. The scales which we now propose raise the average to Rs. 75·5 which means an increase on present pay and allowances of 31 per cent. and on pre-war pay of 88 per cent. If to the direct benefit conferred by the substitution of the proposed time-scales for grades up to Rs. 100 is added the indirect but substantial benefit which accrues from the revision proposed further on in this report of the higher of "selection" grades it is not by any means an exaggeration to say that if our proposals are accepted, the clerks of the Department will have gained as compared with 1914 to the extent of 100 per cent. if not more.

An important features of our proposals is the abolition of probationers as a separate class. It has been represented to us that men sufficiently well educated to make good clerks are not now being attracted to the Post Office, and this is borne out by an examination of the gradation lists in the lower and probationary grades. For example, in Bombay out of 247 probationers and clerks appointed since October 1915, there are only two who have passed a University Entrance Examination, the rest being "7th Standard" This is a serious matter for there is probably no other Department in which efficiency depends so much upon the work, mostly unsupervised, of the clerk and the main cause of it is that the Department requires men enterning it to join as unpaid probationers or candidates, and following this to serve for an indifinite period on a pittance. The outturn of work of most men recruited under such conditions is necessarily poor and this must be partly responsible for the growing demands for revision of the time test and more men. The mischief does not end here for the errors and omissions for which men so recruited are responsible irritate the public, cause reports and complaints, and thus add materially to the work and number of correspondence clerks. In the Lahore Post Office, for example, there are in the correspondence section no less than 21 men no small share of whose work is to deal with letters which would not have been written had the work in the delivery, and despatch registration, savings bank, money orders, etc., branches been better done. This is only typical of what is happening in most places. Conditions of work in the Post Office, long and irregular hours, night work, practically no holidays, are in themselves sufficient to cause the Department to be unattractive to the candidate for employment, but when to this is added a long term of probation on little or no pay, there is no cause for surprise when men who can find any other work say "no, thank you" to the Postal recruiting officer. We propose to abolish the probationer grade, as such, and to substitute for it on the time-scale an initial pay, to be drawn for two years, which may be regarded as the period of probation, before admission to the pay which otherwise we would have proposed as the minimum, taat is to say, taking Bombay as an example, Rs. 60 is the minimum we would have proposed for the time-scale had the probationer grades been retained. but we have proposed Rs. 50 to be drawn for the two years during which a new entrant may be regarded as in training. We fully realize that the abolition of probationers as a separate grade, length of service in which is indeterminate, will add very materially to the cost of the Department especially if, as we suggest elsewhere, the leave and training reserve be substantially increased, and we have therefore carefully considered the alternative of retaining the present system unmodified except to the extent of a small increase of pay for probationers. We feel, however, that this would be a mistake not only from the point of view of efficiency but even that of true economy. There is no doubt that generally speaking the class of men a Department secures depends upon the initial pay it offers and that it will pay the Post Office to spend the money required to attract recruit of a class that will make good clerks. At present it would appear to be only able to get men who cannot find work elsewhere and such men are dear at any price.

The scales of pay proposed by us provide that the maximum pay shall be reached in 25th year of service whereas under the scales proposed by Post-master-General it would be reachnd in the 21st year. Very large numbers will complete their 20th year of service and comparatively few of these can be promoted to grades outside the time-scale, the appointments in such grades necessarily being small in proportion to the number on the time-scale. It is necessary therefore to avoid packing the establishment with hundreds of men, so early as in the 21st year of their service, who have no further advancement to look forward to, and this will be largely effected by our proposal to prolong to the 25th year of service the period in wnich the maximum pay of the time-scale will be reached. An examination of the latest gradation lists shows that whereas there were on the establishment on the 1st of May 1920, 3,100 men of over twenty years' service, there were only 1719 of over twenty-four years' service.

"EFFICIENCY BARS."

We propose that efficiency bars be placed at the 10th and 18th years of service and that the tests to be applied in allowing further increments should be for the first bar, that the candidate for promotion has shown his fitness for work in all branches in which he has been employed, and for the second bar, that the candidate is considered by the head of his office to be fit to hold charge of a section of a head office, or of a sub-office, with three or more clerks. In fixing the initial pay on the time-scale of present incumbents in accord with the rule proposed in paragraph 5 of Chapter I of this report these conditions should be applied. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that there is in the Department a number of clerks——men promoted from the grade of postmen and others—who are not worth even so much pay as that of the stage at which the first efficiency bar stops promotion, and it will be neccsary that in the case of such men Postmaster-General should decide, according to the merits of each case, up to what stage promotion is to be allowed.

Our proposals postulate a self-contained cadre for men on the time-scale for each of the arreas specified. Otherwise they would be unworkable. The position at present is that Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Lahore and Delhi have self-contained cadres in respect of all appointments up to Rs.100, that other 1st class head offices have self-contained cadre in respect of appointments up to Rs. 50 in some cases and Rs. 60 in others; and that 2nd class head offices and all other offices directly under the Superintendent of Post offices have Superintendent's or Divisional cadres up to Rs. 50 and in some cases Rs. 60 What we contemplate is that "in respect of all appointment on the time-scale" the cadre shall be a station cadre under the Postmaster for all 1st class head offices, and a divisional cadre under the Superintendent for all other offices. It was a defect of the system of graded scales that except in the very large offices, such as those of Calcutta and Bombay separate or localized scales were not possible as the number of appointments of each grade was too small for a separate self-contained cadre. Consequently the senior appointments. namely, some of those on pay exceeding Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 and all on pay exceeding Rs. 100 had to be grouped as for a Circle scale with the result that in order to obtain promotion in their turn men had to be transferred from place to place in the Circle. With a time-scale this ceases to be necessary and it is possible to extend localization as we proposed a very desirable reform in the interests both of the Department and of the staff. We have considered the question whether localization to the extent we suggest is impracticable owing to seasonal fluctuations of work in different offices, have obtained information on the subject from Postmasters-General, and have satisfied ourselves that the fact that in some few offices there are seasonal fluctuations does not constitute any impediment to the localization proposed. Extra clerks required in certain offices are either found by the employment of temporary establishment or obtained on loan from other offices where at that time work is known to be slack. The men so borrowed continue to be borne on the establishment from which they are taken and in neither case, that is whether extra clerks are temporarily engaged locally or obtained by transfer from elsewhere, is there anything which affects the proposed localization.

It is desirable in the Post Office, as in other services, that among the clerks there should be a leavening of men of superior educational qualifications. Under the graded system such men could be, and were, brought in by direct appointment to grades above the lowest, and it is necessary that in order to permit of their continued recruitment the rules should provide that they may be appointed on the time-scale system at a stage above the minimum. We recommend that for men who have passed the Intermediate Examination and graduates of a University, the starting pay on the time-scale shall be that admissible from the beginning of the 3rd and 5th years of service respectively; the superior educational qualifications attained merit the anticipation of increments to the extent of the longer time spent in School or College.

QUESTION OF LEAVE RESERVE.

The question of a leave reserve is one of very great importance. The only recognized reserve at present is one of 1,913 men employed as probationers which is equal to about 12 per cent. of the strenght of the establishment. This is palpable insufficient, as the reserve required to provide men for privilege and casual leave vacancies alone is one of 14 per cent. and allowing for medical and other leave, a reserve of 20 per cent. (or, on present strength, of 3,245) would be none too much. We recommend that this should be sanctioned and have in the statement in paragraph 27 added to the numbers in each of the time-scales a proportion of the reserve oi 3,245 men. This represents an increase of 1,332 men at a cost of about Rs.12,00,000 per annum. We recognize that this is a large addition to the cost of the Department, but in our opinion it is fully justified in that it is necessary in order to admit of the removal of one of the most serious of the grievances of the staff, namely, that on account of shortage of establishment, they are not able to get the privilege leave to which they are entitled and the casual leave of 20 days per annum whichhas been sanctioned for them by way of compensation for deprivation of holidays. Almost without exception the witnesses we have examined have stated that they find it uselsss to apply for leave as it is invariably refused, that as a rule they can obtain sanction only when they can produce a medical certificate, and that even then the period of absence allowed is short of that which is asked for and is admissible under rule. We need hardly say that it is incumbent on the Department to incur the expenditure, however heavy it may be, which is necessary in order to ensure that the staff shall be able to obtain when they ask for it the moderate amount leave of absence which the Government has sanctioned in the interests of the service as much as in the interests, and for the benefit of the staff, Nothing can be worse for a service than that it should consist of a jaded staff and there is no service in which recreation and rest are more essential than the Post Office with its long hours of work and monotonous round of duties unrelieved by the periodical holiday which is so great a boon to other services. A further and an equally strong reason for the formation of an adequate reserve is that it is necessary in the interests of efficiency, it is essential as bring the only means of providing the Department with a supply of trained clerks for the replacement of absentees. An outsider with no knowledge of the work of the Department is almost useless in any Post Office and quite useless in a small one. In a large office he may be employed as an assistant or under-study but in a small office there is no such place for him, and the Department after all is made up principally of thousands of small offices.

Although Rs. 12,00,000 is the cost, in round figures, of adding 1,332 men to the strength of the Department the actual increase of expenditure, resulting from the addition to the reserve will be much less, inasmuch as with an adequate reserve the Department will do without outsiders appointed to officiate in leave vacancies, such appointments not being permissible on an establishment provided with a leave reserve. It has been ascertained that the acting allowances at present paid, which will be a set off against the proposed expenditure, amount to about Rs. 6,00,000 a year. The proposed reserve however does not provide for men on deputation—on field service for example—and the appointments of outsiders in vacancies due to this cause will continue to be necessary; such appointments are comparatively few and far between.

As to retrospective effect and the benefit of counting past service, we recommend that the concessions should be those proposed in paragraphs 7 and 5 of Chapter I. The revision of establishment sanctioned on our report should be introduced with effect from the 1st December 1919, and the rule as to past service counting for increments on the time-scale should be that clerks appointed to that scale should be permitted to count for increments all permanent service that is to say service from the date of admittance to the Department substantively as paid probationer, and that the initial pay on the time-scale should be that which is admissible under this rule, subject to a limiting maximum increase of 50 per cent. on the pay and war allowance which each individual is in receipt of on the date of the orders issued by Government on these proposals. It is, however, necessary here to make furtaer provision which was not wanted in the case of the staff dealt with in Chapter I. The case specially to be provided for is that of graduates and others who on account of special qualifications entered the Department in grades above the lowest. We recommend that for this class the rule for determining initial pay on the time-scale should be that such pay should be the pay on which in each case the man was appointed plus an increment for every year of service, from the stage nearest the pay on which he was appointed on the time-scale in which he is aberbead. We also propose that when pay calculated under these rules falls between two stages on the progressive scale the pay admissible should be that of the next higher stage.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

Sir Harcourt Butler, as the Chancellor, presided at the Convocation of the Allahabad University this afternoon. There was a large attendance of the fellows, graduates and visitors. Degrees were conferred on several hundreds of students including a good number from the Aligarh College who were presented by the Principal Mr. Ziaddin and were applauded. Apparently the attempted boycott of the Convocation did not prove a success. His Honour in his address referred to the coming university reforms and impressed on the new graduates the importance of the research work. Sir Harcourt also referred to the attempts to wreck the University careers and warned the graduates against those who were enemies to their progress.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN S. INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 20.

In view of the opposition to the social reform in southern India, great significance is accorded to the rare instances of the inter caste and widow remarriage in these parts. One such marriage was celebrated yesterday, this being the third marriage registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1873, which was introduced into the State only early this year. The parties to yesterday's marriage were Janaki Amma, a widow from Madras and Mr. B. Lingra of the Mysore Medical Department.

EXPORT OF BURMA RICE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The following communique is issued :—With effect from the 1st January 1921, all restrictions on and control over the trade in rice exported from Burma to India, will be removed both in Burma and in India. But no re-export of Burma rice from India will be allowed.

A CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires as follows from Bholpur :—Please contradict the Aligarh telegram stating I have enlisted as Professor of the National College. The report is unfounded. I have simply promised temporary assistance.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

Weather disturbed to the south-east of Ceylon. Rainfall is decreased and has been local in South Madras and Pamban. Negapatam reporting two inches. The western disturbance is passing through Persia.

Forecast :—Increase of rain in Coromandal coast.

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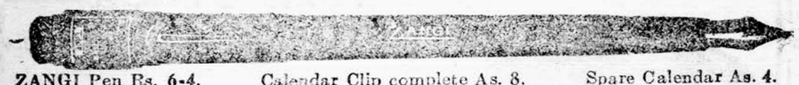

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GENERAL.

Para 2.

Concession for All-India Scientific, Sanitary and Indigenous Drugs and Infant Welfare Exhibtion:—The concession appearing in para 70,page 45 of Goods Tariff, Part IA. No. 3, will be granted over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system for bona fide exhibits sent by goods trains to the above Exhibition to be held at Delhi in December 1920. **No concession will be allowed to excepted articles.**

The concession will remain in force from the 15th November to 31st December 1920.

(Sd.) E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
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For further information, please apply to Mr. R. K. Kapoor, Proprietor, The Mutual Trading and Advretising Co., Delhi, and Authorised Member of the Exhibition Committee or to the Secretary.

VICEROY AT JODHPUR.

SPEECH AT THE STATE BANQUET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, JODHPUR, Nov. 21.

The following is H. E. the Viceroy's speech at the State Banquet Jodhpur on the 20th instant:—

Your Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank your Highness most heartily for the very kind terms in which you have proposed my health this evening. The rulers and people of Jodhpur, the Premier Rajput State, have ever been distinguished for the unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Crown and I am glad to have this opportunity of congratulating the Durbar on the signal services rendered during the war, both in men money and other contributions. No appeal whether to his late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumersingh whose untimely death we all deplore or to the Council of Regency was made in vain. The Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers spent no less than five years of distinguished service at the front and by their exploits at Haifa and in the Jordan valley recalled the deeds of their ancestors who fought at Tonga Merta and Patan. The reputation which they have gained well worthy of the glorious annals of Marwar.

JODHPUR ADMINISTRATION.

Since the autumn of 1919 the Administration of the Jodhpur State has been in the hands of a Council of Regency presided over by His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh. It has fallen to the lot of few men to be associated with the administration of a State for so many years as His Highness the Maharaja regent, and to his ability and untiring energy, the high reputation and present prosperity of the State are largely due. When a historian in the future carries on the story so ably commenced by Colonel Too and records the modern annals of Rajas, then name of Sir Partap, I believe that is the name by which he prefers to be known, will figure prominently in its pages. I am aware that it is not possiblt or desirable during a period of regency to effect any drastic changes in the traditional forms of Government. But while it is not possible during a minority to make great changes in the form of the administration, much can be done to create an atmosphere of sympathy and mutual good feeling by taking the public into confidence so far as possible and by providing adequate means for the ventilation of grievances and for their speedy redress when found to be just. The good will of a people may be alienated by a Government, which in its desire for efficiency rides roughshed over their prejudicess, but the misrule resulting from the inefficiency, which intrigue favouritism and corruption breed is an evil no less dangerous. Sometimes there is a tendency to concentrate too much attention in the capital and its surroundings and to pay too little heed to the welfare and interest of the cultivating population.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

I have therefore heard with pleasure that the Council have decided to revise the revenue settlement and that they have obtained the services of an experienced officer for that purpose. This is a wise resolve which will, I trust, bring the administration into close touch with the rural population, their needs and aspirations. In Marwar, with its scarcity of fuel and water the conditions which make for success in industrial undertaking are lacking, but there is I am convinced, a wide field for agricultural development. I believe that no serious attempt has ever been made to grapple with this problem. The Government of India will, should the Durbar require it, be always ready to help them with expert advice. Horse and cattle breeding too are also well worthy of your attention. The experiments which are now being made to supplement the water supply of Jodhpur, which depends entirely on the monsoon will I feel sure be welcomed by the public of Jodhpur. The importance of a plentiful and assured water supply in this tract of precarious rainfall cannot be over estimated. It will be more essential, when as the result of the progressive policy in Railway matters which has always characterised this Durbar, Jodhpur becomes an important junction on the Karachi, Agra broad gauge line.

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I trust I have not trespassed to long on your patience. The importance and interest of my theme must be my excuse. It now only remains for me to offer to His Highness Maharaja Umed Singh my very best wishes for a long and prosperous career. Your Highness, I have heard with great pleasure of the progress which you are making at the Mayo College. My earnest advice to you is to make the very best use you can of the time that remains to you before you are called upon to take upon your shoulders the arduous duty of administering so large and important a State as Jodhpur. The harder Your Highness works now and the more knowledge you acquire, the easier will be your task and the brighter the prospect of your performing it with success. Believe me, it will require all the prudence and fortitude which you can command. Though I shall have left India before Your Highness assumes the powers of Government I shall watch your future career with anxious interest.

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen I ask you to drink the health of His Highness Maharaja Umed Singh coupled with the name of that loyal and gallant veteran His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh.

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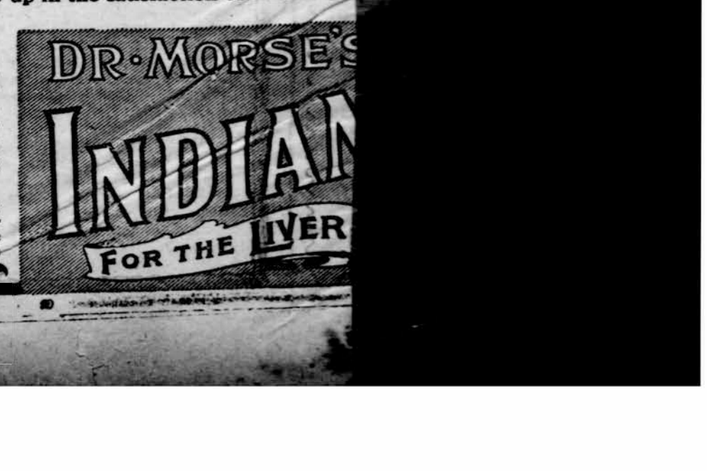

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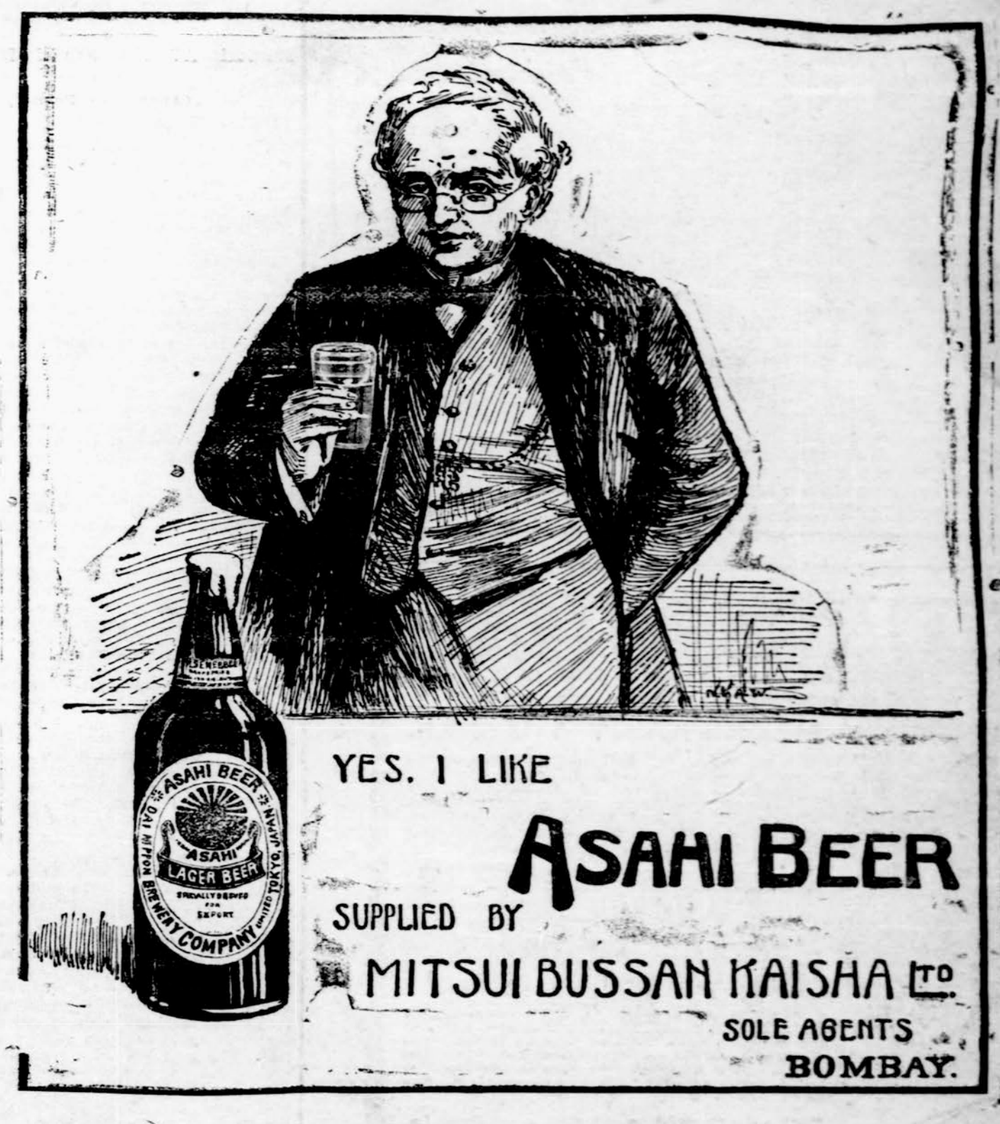

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The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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